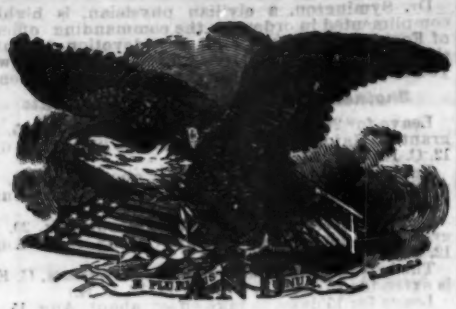


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JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
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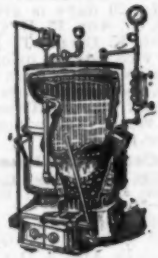
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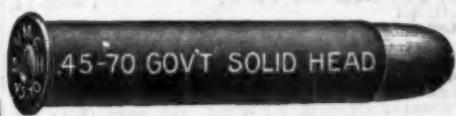
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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 2, DEPT. COLORADO, Aug. 8, 1893.

Department Orders and Circulars in force in the Military Department of Arizona, when abolished by General Orders No. 54, A. G. O., series 1893, are hereby made applicable and in force in the Department of the Colorado until modified or revoked.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major, 9th Cav.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for 24 days, to commence Aug. 16, is granted Col. Robert F. Hughes, I. G. (S. O. 176, Aug. 12, D. East.)

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to and inspect the post of Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 73, Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major Edward Hunter, J. A. (S. O. 72, Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., Dept. of Colorado, to date Sept. 1 (S. O. 15, Aug. 8, D. Colorado.)

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Robinson, Dep. Q. M. G., will proceed on public business to Fort Townsend, Wash., and return (S. O. 145, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Crosby P. Miller, A. Q. M., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattsburg Bks. and Madison Bks., N. Y., on official business (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., will, in addition to the duties assigned him at Los Angeles, Cal., perform the duties pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at that station (S. O. Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Ular (appointed Aug. 14, 1893, from Q. M. Sergt., 6th Cav.) now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Reno, Ok. T., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Levinson, who will proceed to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for duty (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted Major C. I. Wilson, paymr., with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days (S. O. 72, Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Louis W. Crampton, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Denver (S. O. 15, Aug. 8, D. Colorado.)

Col. Charles H. Alden, A. S. G., medical director, Dept. of Dakota, will visit Fort Snelling, Minn., and render reports in regard to sanitary condition, medical and hospital supplies and the discipline and efficiency of the medical service at that post (S. O. 118, Aug. 9, D. Dak.)

Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, medical director, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and inspect the medical department at that post (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect upon the conclusion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Glennan, asst. surg. (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Stwd. Ludwig Stamm, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty; Hospl. Stwd. Isaac C. Clarke, now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed to Fort Sill, Ok. T., for duty; Hospl. Stwd. Wolf Aisenman, now temporarily at Fort Sill, Ok. T., will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 154, July 8, 1893, H. Q. A., as relates to Hospl. Stwd. John C. Blake, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is revoked (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, Aug. 14, of Lieut.-Col. John H. Janeway, Dep. S. G., is announced (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when relieved by another medical officer, is granted Lieut. Harlan E. McVay, asst. surg., San Carlos, A. T., with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days (S. O. 16, Aug. 10, D. Colorado.)

Hospl. Stwd. Joseph Fonque, now awaiting orders at Fort Bowie, A. T., is transferred for duty at that post from San Carlos, A. T. (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on return to Fort D. A. Russell of Major Valery Havard, surg., is granted Capt. Julian M. Cabell, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 76, Aug. 8, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. M. W. Wood, asst. surg. (S. O. 179, Aug. 16, D. East.)

Leave for 14 days, to commence about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. W. W. Gray, asst. surg. (S. O. 179, Aug. 16, D. East.)

Leave for two months, to take effect as early in September as practicable, is granted Major Henry R. Tilton, surg. (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

Upon the request of Capt. Henry I. Raymond, asst. surg., a Court of Inquiry is ordered to convene at Fort Washakie, Wyo., Aug. 23, to examine into certain imputations as to the professional treatment of Pvt. C. A. Bastian, Troop B, 6th Cav. The court will report and summarize the evidence and express its opinion thereon. Detail: Majors Valery Havard and Geo. W. Adair, surgs.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, asst. surg., and 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., recorder (S. O. 76, Aug. 8, D. Platte.)

Dr. Symington, a civilian physician, is highly complimented in orders by the commanding officer of Fort Marcy for the skill and devotion to duty shown as surgeon and physician, having for two years rendered faithful service to the Government.

Engineer and Ordnance Departments

Leave for 24 days, to take effect about Sept. 5, is granted Major Wm. H. Heuer, C. E. (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Aug. 21, is granted Major Wm. S. Stanton, C. E. (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Aug. 20, is granted Major James B. Quinn, C. E. (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

The leave taken by Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., is extended 13 days (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Willie Cline, 12th Inf., Willets Point, N. Y. (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Spencer Crosby, C. E. (S. O. 32, Aug. 12, C. E.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, C. E. (S. O. 33, Aug. 17, C. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, C. E. (S. O. 33, Aug. 17, C. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 14, is granted Major Frank H. Phipps, O. D. (S. O. 33, Aug. 7, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and 20 days, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Polce, O. D. (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Fifteen days' ordinary leave, in addition to the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Simpson (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdgrs., C. F., G. H. and K., Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache, B and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, San Carlos, Ariz.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Brown is relieved from duty pertaining to the World's Columbian Exposition (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, Fort Grant, A. T., to take effect upon the termination of the Department cavalry competition, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days (S. O. 17, Aug. 12, D. Colorado.)

2d Lieut. Wm. J. Glasgow is detailed as range officer in connection with the annual Department rifle competition and will report at Fort Bayard, N. M., vice 2d Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., relieved (S. O. 17, Aug. 12, D. Colorado.)

Leave for 20 days is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Brown (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

In Troop K Corpl. T. Ryan has been promoted sergeant, vice Adams, discharged, and in Troop H Pvt. J. Anderson has been appointed corporal, vice Danforth, reduced (Orders 49, Aug. 1, Fort Grant.)

Pvt. Frank Wilson, Troop K, has been appointed corporal, vice Ryan, promoted (Orders 50, Aug. 2, Fort Grant.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, G, H, and L, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, is granted Col. George G. Hunt, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 15, Aug. 8, D. Colorado.)

2d Lieut. John S. Winn will report to the superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, on Aug. 22, for duty at the Academy (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel M. Swigert is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdgrs., A, B and K, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Fort Riley, Kas.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, Ft. Supply, I. T.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. John T. Knight, R. Q. M., will report to the C. O. of the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., to conduct to Fort Reno, O. T., seventeen recruits for the 3d Cavalry (S. O. 171, Aug. 8, R. O. Ser.)

The leave granted Col. Anson Mills is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Sept. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Parker W. West (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell is extended three days (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad is detailed for duty in connection with the approaching rifle and cavalry competitions, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will report Aug. 28 (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

Leave from Aug. 17 to Nov. 1 is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., A, D, H and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; C, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, J and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Indian troop. 1 d. s. Sequoia National Park. 2 d. s. Yosemite National Park.

Leave for 21 days is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Hart, to take effect when relieved from duty as a competitor at the Dept. Columbia cavalry competition (S. O. 145, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Robert D. Walsh on Sept. 10 will be relieved from recruiting duty and will join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James E. Wade.

Hdgrs., C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and H, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; B, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; L, Ft. Reno, Okla. T.—Indian troop.

Leave from about Aug. 20 to Sept. 30 is granted Capt. Edwin P. Andrus (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., is further extended one month (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and twenty-three days, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Almy (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Carter, recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdgrs., A, E, G, H, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Washakie, Wyo.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Major Adam Kramer is relieved from duty at Ft. Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., taking station at that post (S. O. 77, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

Major Thomas C. Lebo is assigned to station at Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 77, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, H, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; E, Fort Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, Okla. T.—Indian troop.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. F. Clark (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Edward M. Hayes is extended 20 days (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

The announcement of the death of 1st Sergt. William H. Reed, Troop H, at Fort Riley, Aug. 8, will be received with the profoundest sorrow by his comrades and friends. He was out on mounted drill and while leading a charge of his platoon somehow managed to get thrown and was trodden upon by a comrade's horse. He received a fracture of the base of the skull and a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain was the cause of death. A better soldier and cavalryman than Sergt. Reed never mounted a horse or drew a sabre in defence of his country. He was a comrade in every sense of the word, and in him the regiment has lost an excellent soldier and a splendid non-commissioned officer.—Kansas City Times.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. George, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yale, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 119, Aug. 11, D. Dak.)

Capt. Quincy Q. M. Guilmore, Fort Meade, S. D., is detailed to examine the horses for the cavalry service delivered at that post, vice Capt. Argalus G. Hennisse, relieved (S. O. 119, Aug. 11, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 141, June 22, 1893, H. Q. A., as details 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs for the two year course of instruction, to commence Sept. 1, at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mismar.

Hdgrs., B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. George, Mont.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is detailed to examine horses for the cavalry service (S. O. 116, Aug. 7, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Robinson, Troop I, recently retired, has left Fort Leavenworth for Little Rock, Ark., where he will make his future home. Before his departure the comrades of his troop presented him with a silver-headed cane as a token of their regard.—Kansas City Times.

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D, and E, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and J, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. Laster (S. O. 179, Aug. 16, D. East.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect after the return to duty from leave of 1st Lieut. J. V. White, is granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard (S. O. 180, Aug. 17, D. East.)

A case of small pox having appeared in the garrison at Fort Hamilton (a prisoner in the guardhouse), Col. L. L. Langdon promptly isolated the man, notified the health authorities, and thoroughly fumigated and disinfected the guardhouse. These prompt measures promptly checked any spread of the disease.

The body of Pvt. John Mahoney, of Fort Hamilton, recently drowned while rowing in the Narrows, has been found and buried with military honors at Fort Hamilton.

Corpl. H. J. Morgan, Bat. M, of Major Russell's recruiting party at Jersey City, recently stole some Treasury checks, raised money on them to some extent, and then deserted. He had previously borne a good character.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Leder.

Hdgrs., C, G, and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Tremball, Conn.; E, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers will proceed on public business to Fort Madison, Castine, Me. (S. O. 178, Aug. 15, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdgrs., D, E, I, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C, Ft. Washington Bks., D. C.; A and B, Ft. Barrancas Fla.; H, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery. 1 temporarily at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted Capt. J. B. Burbank (S. O. 91, Aug. 7, D. Tex.)

So much of S. O. 77, April 7, 1893, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

Enlisted men on furlough from Fort Barrancas, returning to their station, will, on account of the temporary withdrawal of the garrison, report at Fort McPherson (S. O. 176, Aug. 12, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort McPherson will send Musician Wm. O. Carroll, Bat. L, a distinguished marksman, to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., with a view to participation in the coming rifle competition of the Dept. East for a place on the Army Team (S. O. 177, Aug. 14, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs., A, G, I, and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D, and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; K, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, is granted Capt. Wm. F. Stewart (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Parkhurst, from Bat. E to D; Stephen M. Foote, from Bat. D to L, and Samuel D. Sturgis, from Bat. L to E (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.
Hdqr. A. B. D. G. and L. Angel Island, Cal.; C. E. and F. Benito Bks. Cal.
1st Lieut. Wm. W. Galbraith is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Haan, relieved (S. O. 75, Aug. 11, D. California).
Leave from Aug. 16 to 31 is granted 1st Lieut. W. P. Newcomb (S. O. 177, Aug. 14, D. East.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.
Hdqr. A. B. D. G. and L. Angel Island, Cal.; C. E. and F. Benito Bks. Cal.
1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington, adjt., will proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash., not later than Aug. 14 for duty in connection with small arms competition (S. O. 73, Aug. 7, D. California).

S. O. 73, c. 2, D. California, directing 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington, adjt., to proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash., for duty with the small arms competition at that post, is rescinded (S. O. 75, Aug. 11, D. California).

Capt. Frank H. Edmunds will proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash., not later than Aug. 14, for duty with the small arms competition (S. O. 75, Aug. 11, D. California).

2nd Infantry, Colonel John C. Bates.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Omaha, Neb.—Indian company.

Capt. Sidney E. Clark will assume temporary charge of the rendezvous No. 513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. (S. O. 172, Aug. 9, Rec. Ser.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.
Hdqr. A. B. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C and F, on duty at World's Fair, Chicago.—Indian company.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Mosle, I. S. A. P., Dept. California, will proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash., not later than Aug. 14, for duty in charge of the small arms competitions for the Depts. California and Columbia (S. O. 73, Aug. 7, D. California).

4th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Hall.
Hdqr. A. B. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. G. and F. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

Leave until Sept. 1, to take effect upon being relieved from command of his company, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Castner (S. O. 150, Aug. 11, D. Columbia).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.
Hdqr. C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and I, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, recruiting officer, Toledo, Ohio, will proceed to Lima, Ohio, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 171, Aug. 8, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Sept. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Kellogg (S. O. 173, Aug. 15, D. East.)

The leave granted Capt. Wm. H. C. Bowen is extended one month (S. O. Aug. 16, H. Q. A.).
Sergt. Charles F. Thurston, Co. B, recently tried at Jackson Bks. for engaging in a disgraceful affray in the post exchange and striking a private soldier, has been acquitted.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.
Hdqr. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

1st Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, A. A. Q. M., will proceed from Newport, Ky., to Mount Vernon, Ala., on official business (S. O. Aug. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Harold M. Hallman having re-enlisted in the regiment, is re-assigned to Co. A, and his rank as sergeant continued. Original date of appointment, July 5, 1888 (Orders No. Aug. 11, Fort Thomas).

Leave for 15 days is granted Col. M. A. Cochran (S. O. 180, Aug. 17, D. East.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for 30 days, to take effect as soon after Sept. 1 as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 76, Aug. 8, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, from Co. G to A, and John L. Barbour, from Co. A to G (S. O. Aug. 16, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and G, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; H and I, Ft. Norbana, Neb.—Indian company.

Major Francis E. Lacey is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and will, upon expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 77, Aug. 9, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.
Hdqr. B. C. D. E. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y.; H. Plattburgh Bks., A. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; I. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.—Indian company.—Temporarily at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Leave for 20 days is granted Col. Charles G. Bartlett (S. O. 176, Aug. 12, D. East.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Campbell, from Co. K to A, and Ambrose I. Mortari, from Co. A to K (S. O. Aug. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George Palmer on Sept. 4 will be relieved from recruiting duty and will join his regiment (S. O. Aug. 16, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kline is extended three months (S. O. Aug. 16, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.
Hdqr. A and B, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Winona, N. M.

1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Apache, A. T., relieving 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav. (S. O. 15, Aug. 8, D. Colorado).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, R. Q. M., is extended ten days (S. O. Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Col. Pearson, in orders dated Fort Marcy, Aug. 4, says: "Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., having reported for duty as the post surgeon at Ft. Marcy, it becomes the duty of the post commander to announce the termination of the services of John Symington, M. D., as the attending physician. In this connection the post commander desires to express his own satisfaction and that of this command with the skill and devotion to duty of Dr. Symington,

who for nearly two years has faithfully rendered most excellent service. The thanks and best wishes of the post commander in behalf of the command are hereby tendered Dr. Symington."

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.
Hdqr. A. C. D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T. E. and F. San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Fort Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Collins, I. S. A. P., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., on public business (S. O. 17, Aug. 12, D. Colorado).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.
Hdqr. E. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D, Ft. Saltillo, S. D.; I, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. William Markland is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Sully, S. D., vice 1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, relieved (S. O. 119, Aug. 11, D. Dak.)

S. O. 180, A. G. O., Aug. 8, 1893, detailing Capt. Augustus G. Tassin to act as Indian agent at the Forest City Agency, S. D., is revoked, and Capt. Tassin is detailed to act as Indian agent at the Colorado River Indian Agency, Ariz. (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.
Hdqr. C and G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D, Fort Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Supply, T. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted Capt. John B. Guthrie is extended ten days (S. O. 88, Aug. 14, D. Mo.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Bradley, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days (S. O. 148, Aug. 7, D. Columbia).

2d Lieut. Charles H. Martin, A. D. C., will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners from Vancouver Bks. to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 10 (S. O. 148, Aug. 9, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. John Little is, at his own request, relieved from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., to take effect Nov. 15, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O. Aug. 14, H. Q. A.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 18, is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad (S. O. 83, Aug. 7, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 4, is granted Capt. Thomas F. Davis (S. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Mo.).

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Harold L. Lackson (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 18, Aug. 10, D. Colorado).

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy is relieved from duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., and will join his company (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.
Hdqr. A. E. G. and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. D. and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 31, is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Wikoff (S. O. 83, Aug. 7, D. Mo.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, Fort Buford, N. D.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.
Hdqr. A. C. and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F. G. and I, Fort Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.

Capt. Willis Wittich, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, Ohio, will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7, 14, 21 and 28 (S. O. 170, Aug. 5, Rec. Ser.).

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, from Co. D to I, and Francis J. Kernan, from Co. I to D (S. O. Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn (S. O. 180, Aug. 17, D. East.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.
Hdqr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Fort Pembina, N. D.

2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Pembina, N. D., vice 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, relieved (S. O. 118, Aug. 7, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. George H. Patton, upon being relieved from temporary charge of the rendezvous No. 513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., by Capt. Sidney E. Clark, 2d Inf., will rejoin his station, Davids Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 172, Aug. 9, Rec. Ser.).

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Lieut.-Col. John H. Page, Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 118, Aug. 9, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to take effect Sept. 1, and will join his company (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.
Hdqr. B. C. and E, Ft. Mission, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; F, G. and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.

So much of S. O. 176, Aug. 3, 1893, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Charles L. Hodges to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Montana at the old Fort Ellis Reservation, Mont., from Aug. 21 to 23, is amended so as to direct him to attend said encampment from Sept. 7 to 14 (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. Walter S. Scott (S. O. Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, adjt. (S. O. Aug. 14, H. Q. A.).

(For continuation of Army Orders see Page 570.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., Aug. 14, 1893.

RETIREMENT.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Lieut.-Col. John H. Jansway, D. S. G., Aug. 13, 1893.

CASUALTY.

Corpl. Timothy Donohoe (retired), died July 23, 1893, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 11. Detail: Major Clarence M. Bailey, Capt. Casper H. Conrad and Henry B. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; Charles A. Vreum, 7th Cav.; George A. Cornish and Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Bertsch, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 83, Aug. 7, D. Mo.).

At Whipple Bks., A. T., Aug. 15. Detail: Major James H. Bradford, Capt. James A. Buchanan and James B. Macklin, 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler and Waldo E. Ayer, 2d Lieut. Wm. Weigel and Eugene L. Loveridge, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovitz, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 13, Aug. 8, D. Colorado).

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Aug. 14. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Evan Miles, Capt. Wm. S. McCasky, John B. Rodman and Alfred Reynolds, 1st Lieut. James S. Rogers, 30th Inf., and Wm. F. Lewis, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, Albert D. Niskern and Robert W. Marcus, 30th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, 30th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Dak.).

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. Charles Hobart, Melville C. Wilkinson, John W. Hancock and Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., and Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery and James H. McKie, 2d Lieut. Peter Murray and Horace M. Reese, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. John H. Bracken, 3d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Dak.).

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14. Detail: Major John A. Darling, 5th Art.; Capt. Joshua A. Fosenden, 5th Art., and John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John McCallan, 5th Art., and Leon S. Rudiez, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf., and Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John D. Miles, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 74, Aug. 9, D. California).

At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Aug. 26. Detail: Maj. Valery Harvard and George W. Adair, surgs.; Capt. Geo. B. Bushnell and Henry I. Raymond, asst. surgs., and Wm. Burd, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 77, Aug. 9, D. Platte).

At Fort Marcy, N. M., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. Joel T. Kirkman and Wm. Paulding, 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby and Isaac W. Little, adjt.; 2d Lieut. George S. Harrison, and John P. Stevens, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Marcus H. Stokes, 10th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 15, Aug. 10, D. Colorado).

At Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 14. Detail: Major Charles C. Hood, Capt. Constant Williams, Charles A. Chollage, Allan H. Jackson and Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Hewitt, 7th Inf., and Frank T. Meriwether, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Graves, Robert Alexander and Odus C. Horsey, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 18, Aug. 10, D. Colorado).

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Major Joseph G. Ramsey, Capt. John G. Turnbull, Lewis Smith, Frank W. Hess and Charles Humphreys, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Callif, 2d Lieut. Jay H. Hoffer and Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Dancy, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 178, Aug. 11, D. East).

At Fort Sully, D. T., Aug. 21. Detail: Major Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 2d Cav.; Capt. Wm. M. Waterbury and Benjamin H. Bowers, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sest, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George P. White, 3d Cav., and Wm. Neuman and John H. Parker, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 80, Aug. 14, D. Mo.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Pvt. Frederick Byers, Co. D, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Sergt. Solomon Evans, Co. A, 12th Inf., Fort Yates, N. D.; Sergt. Jacob W. Gieser, Mounted Service, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; 1st Sergt. Edward Lieban, Co. I, 7th Inf., recruiting rendezvous, Harrisburg, Pa.; 1st Sergt. Wm. Lipser, Troop F, 21 Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Corpl. Samuel Myers, Co. O, 11th Inf., Whipple Bks., Ariz.; Corpl. A. O. Olenweiler, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y. (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

Appointment of Ordnance Sergeant.—A reply from the ordnance office in response to an inquiry as to why the 45 year rule is now applied in the matter of appointment of ordnance sergeants is as follows: These appointments are very different from what they were a few years ago when the duties were simple and required only conscientious care, when there was no retired list for enlisted men, and when this was one of the few methods available for rewarding men for long and faithful services. With our new armament and complicated machinery we require active men for these positions as well as those trustworthy and intelligent, and this first qualification could only be secured by raising the age limit to 45. With every interest in the old soldier, I am obliged to think first of the welfare of my branch of the Service, which requires men with special qualification almost as much as the medical department.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Clark for disobedience of orders, etc., the reviewing authority, Gen. Frank Wheeler, says: "The proceedings present as to the first charge, the familiar case of a plea of guilty, upon which the prosecution rests, followed by a statement of the accused utterly at variance with the plea. No evidence is introduced and a prompt conviction resting upon no adequate foundation is rendered. The duty of the judge advocate under these circumstances to proceed as if the plea had been 'Not Guilty' has been so often pointed out that the reviewing authority is surprised to find himself compelled to do so once again."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

AUGUST 18, 1893.

QUARTERS in barracks with camp privileges have been enjoyed by the cadets during the past week. Hops and concerts have been held on alternate evenings. Drills have taken place in the morning and afternoon. Artillery drills at 9 A. M., infantry drills at 4 P. M., Engineering drills have ceased. On Thursday morning, at 8 A. M., the party of officers, cadets and ladies, who will represent West Point at the Fair, left the post via West Shore Railroad.

The large hop which marked the close of Camp Sheridan took place Tuesday evening. Among those present were the Misses Armistead, Lyon, Patterson, Ludue, Ames, Melville, Howland, Curtis, Gilmore, Brathwaite and many others.

Gen. Ames and the Misses Ames are at the hotel. The Misses Hawkins are guests of Mrs. Braden. Capt. Dorby and Black accompanied the remains of Miss Mary Dorby, which were brought from Chicago to West Point last Friday. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Thomas.

GENERAL E. CALLEJA, Inspector General of Artillery and Engineering, Spanish Army, has been appointed Governor General of Cuba, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death in office of Gen. Alejandro Arias.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS—1893.

The cavalry competitions at Forts Keogh, Sheridan and Wingate and at the Bellevue Rifle Range commenced on Monday of this week, Aug. 14, and the rifle competition of the Dept. of Texas commenced at Fort Clark, Thursday, Aug. 17. So far no results have been announced.

Dept. Missouri.—The following officers are detailed for duty in connection with the approaching rifle and cavalry competitions, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will report on Aug. 22: For Executive Officer and in charge of enlisted competitors, Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th Cav. For Adjutant, Financial and Telephone Officer—1st Lieutenant Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf. For Statistical Officers—1st Lieut. Samuel S. Parue, 15th Inf., and Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav. For Medical Officer—Capt. Francis J. Ives, asst. surg. 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf., A. A. Q. M., A. C. S. and A. O. O. of the camp, will report to the camp commander Aug. 27. For Range Officers—1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell and Will T. May, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf.; Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cav.; Wm. H. Berisch, Ross L. Bush, Harry J. Hirsch, John McA. Palmer and George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.

The following officers, competitors for places on the Dept. Missouri rifle and cavalry teams, will report on Aug. 28 at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman and John W. Heard, 3d Cav.; Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., and Selah R. H. Tompkins and Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Foster and Wm. T. Wilder, 19th Inf., and Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf. 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Scott, 1st Cav., and Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., "distinguished marksmen" will also report on Aug. 28 at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Dept. East.—Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., I. S. A. P., will proceed, on public business, to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 178, Aug. 15, D. East.)

The following officers will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara not later than Aug. 19, for duty during Dept. East rifle competition: As Chief Range Officer and in command of rifle camp—Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf. As Statistical Officer—1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf. As Range Officers—1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf.; Wilson Y. Stamper and Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf.; John P. Finley, 9th Inf., and Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James W. McAndrew, 21st Inf.; Charles C. Clark, 9th Inf., and John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf. As Competitors—1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., and Wendell L. Simpson, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., and Edmund L. Butts and Wm. M. Morrow, 21st Inf. (S. O. 178, Aug. 15, D. E. st.)

Dept. of the East.—The following will report to the C. O. at Ft. Niagara Aug. 19 as competitors: 1st Lt. Wm. E. Martin and 2d Lt. John W. Heavey, 5th Inf. (S. O. 179, Aug. 16, D. E.)

Department of California.—The regimental board of officers designated to conduct the "battery competitions" in the 5th Artillery, consisting of Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer and 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Haas, 5th Artillery, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island and Fort Mason, California, in the order named, for the performance of its duties. The competitions for the batteries in the Department of California will be completed during this month. The board will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for instructions relative to the competitions of the batteries of the 5th Artillery, stationed at Fort Canby, Washington, directed to be held in the month of September. G. O. No. 6, a. c., from these headquarters, is so modified as to allow three days, instead of two, if found necessary, to each battery engaged in battery competitions. (G. O. 13, Aug. 10, D. C.)

(From Harper's Weekly.)

WEST POINT CADETS AT THE FAIR.

THE War Department having arranged that the West Point cadets shall see the Chicago Fair, is disposed to be content with the accomplishment of that purpose, and declines to provide for putting the corps on exhibition. The cadets, three hundred strong, will camp on the fair grounds from Aug. 17 to Aug. 28, but the request of the fair managers to have them stay a month has been declined, as have been the invitations of sundry cities between New York and Chicago to have the corps stop over and visit them on its way. The cadets, it seems, are to be sent out to see the sights, and not as part of the military exhibit of the department. If, incidentally, they look pretty, and are admired, and so disjoin the noes of the Columbian Guard, that cannot be helped, and the department will have to wink at it.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONT.

AUGUST 10, 1893.

On Sunday, July 30, the men of Co. G, 25th Inf., gave their ex-1st sergeant (who was retired on July 25 upon his own application, after having served 30 years) a rousing reception for a few hours in the clubhouse, where they had prearranged affairs for the occasion (you can surmise what was there on ice). After all had by the aid of their regulation tin cups helped themselves to their own satisfaction, some time was spent in passing resolutions and other words of praise to their ex-1st sergeant, and after these ceremonies were over he was presented a gold-headed walking-cane, inscribed "From Co. G, 25th Infantry."

Following are a few of the good words said of him: "1st Sergt. Joseph Chapman, having been retired from the Service and is about to leave our midst for his home, and as a mark of respect to his memory, we deem it our duty to present him a gold-headed walking cane. Sergt. Chapman was a man accessible at all times to the men, and their privilege in military affairs were limited with him only by the rules and regulations of the Army. He made friends wherever he went and with all whom he came in contact, and was respected by all who knew him. During the 30 years of his service he has held many responsible positions, and was a non-commissioned officer the entire length of his service, with the exception of a few months, and has encountered many a strong conflict, commencing in the strife with the War of the Rebellion; he has since battled in many hostile engagements with the Indians. His last campaign was at Warner, Idaho, quelling riotous miners in that vicinity. By his retirement the loss to Co. G is great and will be felt for a long time; he leaves us with the good will of the company and with our best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity." He left post on Aug. 1 for his home, Washington, D. C.

M. H. L.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR N. L. BATES, U. S. N., is at Pawling, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT B. TAPPAN, U. S. N., was a guest at the Aquidneck Hotel, Newport, R. I., Aug. 14.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER F. COUNTIS, U. S. N., was at the Bay View, Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 12.

BREVET MAJOR C. T. GREENE, U. S. A., retired, was a guest at the Continental Hotel, New York, on Aug. 14.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. B. PRICE, U. S. N., was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York City, Aug. 14.

THE family of Asst. Engr. C. N. Olney, U. S. N., of the Chicago, is stopping at the Corwin Cottage, Cape May Point.

LIEUTENANT A. C. MERRILL, 8th U. S. Cav., will leave Ft. Myer, Va., in a few days to return towards the end of September.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER H. C. TALLMAN, U. S. N., is still in Europe, his address being as heretofore in care of B. F. Stevens, London.

SURGEON A. M. MOORE, U. S. N., has been retired from the active list, and will probably remain in England until some time late in the fall.

LIEUTENANT J. J. KNAPP, U. S. N., continues on duty at the ordnance shops, Washington, and will probably not go to sea until early in the new year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF, 19th U. S. Infantry, will leave Detroit the latter part of August to spend the month of September on leave.

LIEUTENANT CREIL STEWART, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is spending the month of August with his father, Col. Charles S. Stewart, U. S. A., retired, at Coopers-town, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT F. H. TYLER, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, from New York, where he has been to deliver a draft of sixty-three men to the New York.

PAY DIRECTOR A. W. RUSSELL, U. S. N., has been spending a short time with his friend, Mr. F. L. Moore, of Georgetown Heights, but has returned to Philadelphia much improved in health.

THE New York Times, in a recent list of autumn weddings, says: "Another will be that of Miss Edith Vail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Vail, of West 59th street, and Clarke Stearns of the Navy."

CAPTAIN R. M. ROGERS, 21 U. S. Art., was at Castine, Me., this week making some inquiries concerning old Ft. Madison, one of those reservations on the Atlantic coast temporarily armed with heavy guns during the War of the Rebellion.

REAR ADMIRAL DONALD MCNAIR FAIRFAX, U. S. Navy, or the retired list, is living in Hagerstown, Md., and continues to feel the same interest in naval affairs as formerly. Admiral Fairfax is well known in Washington, and passes a part of each winter there.

At the last meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, the death of Prof. James H. Fitts, late of the Naval Engineer Corps, was announced and his beneficiary will receive \$3,672.20 from the association. Prof. Fitts was killed July 24, in an accident on the railroad.

J. H. SELWYN, a retired admiral of the British Navy, visiting in San Francisco, is, says the Examiner, a pioneer of California pioneers. He arrived in the Bay of San Francisco in the spring of 1837 on the English man-of-war *Terror*, and made probably the first survey of the bay that was ever taken.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOS. N. HEMPHILL, U. S. Navy, was married to Mrs. Dora A. Hancock at Albuquerque, la., Aug. 12, and at once returned to Washington, where he is on duty. Mrs. Hemphill has many friends in Washington, she having passed a part of last winter there. She is a sister of the first Mrs. Hemphill, and has a daughter nearly 20 years of age.

AMONG the retirements from the naval active list recently few will be so generally regretted as that of Paymr. J. Q. Barton, U. S. N. Paymr. Barton will be remembered as the officer detailed a few years since to assist the Japanese government in establishing their naval pay system on the same basis as our own, and for the services rendered in this connection Paymr. Barton received the thanks of the Japanese Navy Department.

F. LONEL, Lieutenant de Vaisseau of the French Navy, has translated and annotated for the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for July the article on the organization for defense of the coast of the United States which Lieut. E. M. Weaver, R. Q. M., 21 Art., published last April in the Journal of the Artillery Institute. H. Garreau, Commissaire de la Marine en retraite, in the same number of the *Revue*, gives an account of the erection of a statue to Ericsson, condensed from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE Hon. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who was a pursuer in the U. S. Navy from November, 1840, to December, 1850, contributes to the *New York Herald* of Aug. 13 some interesting naval reminiscences. Speaking of Sandy Hook, he says: "My first service was there on the *Fulton*. The Hook was then as now used for tests and experiments, where guns were taken to be tested and experiments were made with iron targets and shot and shell, for we were in advance of Europe at that time, as I think we are now, in gunnery and the science of projectiles."

A CORRESPONDENT at Shelter Island Heights writes: "The United States Navy have been making use of Gardiner's and Peconic Bays for the practicing of their big cruisers. The *San Francisco* has been here for the last two weeks. The *Atlantonomoh* is also in the bay and the training ship *St. Mary*. The officers of the *San Francisco* find the Prospect House and the Heights a congenial place to spend their leisure hours and the young women are happy to have such a fine-looking set of men to practice their arts upon."

COMMODORE R. W. MEADE, U. S. Navy, is a recent guest at the Park avenue Hotel, New York City.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Forney, arrived at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 14.

ENSIGN A. C. DIFFENBACH, U. S. N., and Capt. G. C. Reid, U. S. M. C., were guests at the Aquidneck Hotel, Newport, R. I., Aug. 17.

PAY INSPECTOR GHO. A. LYON, U. S. N., who is on duty at the Navy pay office, San Francisco, Cal., has been suffering from a sprained wrist, which we are pleased to learn is now better.

NAVAL Cadet H. I. Cone, U. S. N., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York City, this week. Paymr. Reah Frazer, U. S. N., at the Gilsey House, and Naval Cadet S. E. Moses, at the Grand Hotel.

THE ill health from which Capt. T. O. Selfridge has of late been suffering has about come to an end and he is once more on duty. He is now busily employed in the investigation of the condition of the *Atlanta*. Capt. Selfridge will probably receive an assignment to sea before many months, but just where he will go is as yet unknown.

THE President having approved the findings of the Retiring Board in the case of Chief Engr. A. S. Greene, U. S. N., he has been placed on the retired list on three fourths of his sea pay at the date of retirement and will make a vacancy for P. A. Engr. Mintzer. This last named officer has been ordered before the Examining Board at Philadelphia, but it is not believed that he can pass the Medical Board.

COMMANDER DAVIS, who will command the *Montgomery* when that vessel shall have been completed and commissioned, was at the Navy Department a few days ago and expresses himself as very much pleased with his command. The *Montgomery* will hardly be ready for her official steam trials before the middle of next month.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. A. MINTZER, U. S. Navy, failed in his physical examination for promotion, Aug. 15, and whether he goes before the Retiring Board or is granted an extended sick leave depends upon the report of the Examining Board at Philadelphia. Should Mr. Mintzer retire the vacancy will be filled by P. A. Engr. W. S. Moore, U. S. N., now serving on the *Vesuvius*.

COMMANDER F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., lately detached from command of the *Monocacy*, on the China station, will return home by way of Europe, and having obtained permission to delay his arrival in the United States until next August, he will employ his spare time partly in the iron mills of the continent and part of the time in doing Europe for the benefit of Mrs. Barber, who is somewhat of an invalid. Comdr. Barber is likely to be assigned to duty at the Torpedo Station as soon as his services are available.

LIEUTENANT GEO. H. McMANUS, 3d U. S. Art., is at Hudson, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIPP, 10th U. S. Cav., arrived in Raleigh, N. C., this week.

LIEUTENANT W. C. BROWN, 1st U. S. Cav., left Chicago this week for Ft. Grant, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT M. F. WALTZ, 12th U. S. Inf., is at Florence, Howard County, Md.

COLONEL J. CONRAD, U. S. A., retired, is at Monterey Springs Hotel, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

LIEUTENANT H. M. ANDREWS, 1st U. S. Art., left Governor's Island Aug. 16, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT M. B. STOKES, 10th U. S. Inf., who has been on a visit to Early Branch, S. C., has joined at Ft. Marcy, N. M.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER, U. S. A., retired, is at the Manhusset House, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., for the summer.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, Medical Department, U. S. A., on leave from Hot Springs, Ark., is at The Eaglecliff, Beach Haven, N. J.

LIEUTENANT W. A. CAMPBELL, 9th U. S. Inf., now on leave at Denver, Col., will join Bowman's Co. at Ft. Ontario early in September.

QUARTERMASTER W. A. NICHOLS, 23d U. S. Infantry, will leave San Antonio next week for the North, to return towards the end of September.

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., retired, who has been travelling for some time, is now at Riverside, Ill., where he intends to locate permanently.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York City Aug. 15 for Washington, D. C., for a temporary tour of duty in the office of the Paymaster-General of the Army.

THE Junction City Republican of Aug. 11, in some items from Fort Riley, says: Lieut. H. G. Sichel and wife have returned to Fort Riley from a visit to Chicago. Lieut. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., returned from Texas last Sunday.

THE Vancouver Independent says:

The mother and sister of Lieut. Hall, aide on Gen. Carlin's staff, are visitors at this post. Their home is St. Louis. Maj. A. G. Robinson and wife, and Miss Minnie Anderson, are visiting friends on Puget Sound. Mrs. McCook, wife of Gen. McCook, has left for Denver after a long visit with her sister, Mrs. Byrne. Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., well known here and in Portland, has been granted a year's leave of absence, most of which he will spend upon this coast. He is expected soon in Portland. The engagement is announced of Miss Lois Goodwin, the charming daughter of Lieut. S. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., to Mr. Henry Rustin, Portland, formerly of O. A. S. Mr. Rustin is the general electrician of the Portland consolidated street railways, and a gentleman highly esteemed in all circles where he is known.

THE Daily Times, Bowling Green, Ky., referring to the present encampment of the 2d Regiment, Kentucky State Guard, says:

Col. Gather pronounces the present encampment the greatest success of any ever held in this State. He is very loud in his praise of the excellent work Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 4th U. S. Inf., has accomplished. "You may say for me," said the colonel, "that Lieut. Saffarans has done more for the 2d Regiment than all the encampments for the past ten years."

MAJOR C. J. DICKET, U. S. A., retired, is spending the summer at Beaver, Pa.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHURCHILL, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Everett House, New York City, Aug. 14.

CAPTAIN H. H. KETCHUM, 22d U. S. Infantry, now in the East, is due at Fort Keogh, Mont., about Sept. 1.

LIEUTENANT R. J. DUFF, 8th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Meade, S. D., this week, on leave, to return about Sept. 7.

LIEUTENANT LUCIUS L. DUFFY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Apache, Arizona.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Reno, will not rejoin his regiment until the middle of October.

THE Shogai Matsura, from Tokio, registered at the Westminster Hotel, Aug. 12, en route from England to Japan via Chicago.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., strong and vigorous as ever, is a recent guest at the Victoria Hotel, New York City.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., delivered the address at the reunion, Aug. 17, of the veterans of Saratoga County, N. Y.

MAJOR FRANK H. PHIPPS, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., left Chicago this week to spend until the middle of September on leave.

MAJOR THOMAS WILHELM, U. S. A., who is still abroad, has for his present address, care Brown, Sulpley and Co., London, England.

CAPTAIN E. P. ANDRUS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is expected North next week from Fort Ringgold, Tex., to remain until the end of September.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ERSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, from a pleasant visit to Bellport, Long Island.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., who has been on leave since April 17 last, was expected to return to duty at Fort Yates, N. D., this week.

THE *Topeka Capital* referring to affairs at Fort Riley, says: "Gen. J. W. Forsyth has a very beautiful daughter who presides over his home."

CAPTAIN C. U. DE RUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent arrival at San Antonio, Texas, for duty with Troop D of his regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

CAPTAIN W. W. R. FISHER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, who is visiting at Strasburg, Va., will rejoin at Governor's Island towards the end of August.

THE death of Capt. John Brown Eaton, 2d U. S. Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller to captain and 2d Lieut. D. L. Brainard to 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. TREAT, U. S. A., aide-de-camp, and Mrs. Treat, rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a pleasant visit to Chicago.

LIEUTENANT J. T. KNIGHT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately in St. Louis, was expected to leave there Aug. 14, en route to Fort Reno, in charge of a squad of cavalry recruits.

LIEUTENANT E. M. BLAKE, 5th U. S. Artillery, will bid adieu to the Pacific coast in a few days and start for Lexington, Va., for duty at the Military Institute there.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. PAYNE, U. S. Army, retired, formerly of the 5th Cavalry, has been appointed a member of the Board of Pension Appeals in the Interior department.

LIEUTENANT J. V. WHITE, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a leave at Great Barrington, Mass., will report at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island about Aug. 23.

MAJOR T. C. LERO, 6th U. S. Cav., recently promoted from captain, 10th Cav., will spend until Jan. 1, 1899, on leave before joining his new regiment in the Department of the Platte.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Inf., has been appointed regimental quartermaster in succession to Edmund K. Webster, recently promoted captain, vice Capt. Luther S. Ames, retired.

CAPTAIN SIDNEY E. CLARK, 2d U. S. Infantry, selected for recruiting service in place of Capt. L. S. Ames, retired, has arrived in Albany, N. Y., and taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 513 Broadway.

CAPTAIN A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Inf., for a long time past on sick leave, and lately ordered before a retiring board, has suddenly become reinvigorated and has been ordered to duty as acting Indian Agent at Forest City Agency, South Dakota.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEAVEY, 5th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at St. Francis Bks., Fla., this week from regimental recruiting service at Jacksonville, and afterwards left for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take part in the Dept. of the East rifle competitions.

MAJOR ELIJAH W. HALFORD, Paymaster, U. S. A., has thought it necessary to contradict a published report that he had expressed a dislike to going to Omaha because he entertained a prejudice against its local society. He characterized the report as absurd and said he was rather pleased to get there, had several personal friends amongst its citizens, and, moreover, is not a society man in the strict sense of the word.

THE matrimonial troubles of General Alexander Hamilton have been occupying much newspaper space of late. A South Norwalk, Conn., correspondent writes: "Gen. Hamilton, the grandson of the great Alexander Hamilton, is 73 years old. The little man, who won renown with the Eighth New York Regiment during the rebellion and in the Thirtieth Army Corps, is infirm, but his mind seems to be as clear as a bell. He has been living with his son at Lyons Plains for several weeks. His son is the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, a minister of the Episcopal Church and rector of Emanuel parish of that place. Against the son a suit has been begun by Mrs. Hamilton charging him with alienating the affections of his father from her."

LIEUTENANT M. F. HARMON, 1st U. S. Artillery, on vacation from college duty, is at Altoona, Pa.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 15, for a post leave of one week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GARCIA MANSILLA, of the Argentine Navy, is a recent guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD A. CABANIS, 20th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Assiniboine until Sept. 1, is at 10 South Clark street, Chicago.

MAJOR G. B. RUSSELL, 5th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., is visiting in Chicago where his address is 401 Ontario street.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DALTON, 22d U. S. Infantry, who is enjoying a month's vacation from Fort Pembina, is expected to rejoin about Sept. 1.

Mrs. POWELL, wife of Capt. J. L. Powell, Medical Department, U. S. A., and her little daughter, are summering at the Allegheny Springs, Va.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave until further orders from Fort Preble, Me., to await retirement, is at Hagerstown, Md.

CAPTAIN CROSBY P. MILLER, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., this week, on a visit to Vermont and Northern New York.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on vacation from Peekskill Military Academy, is, with Mrs. Powell, visiting relatives at Lexington, Va.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, is spending a few weeks' leave from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., inland, for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT M. D. CROBIN, 20th U. S. Infantry, and bride, are recent guests at the Grand Hotel, New York City. Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, 7th Infantry, at the Grand Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. J. WAKEMAN, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, of Fort Thomas, Ky., is on a short visit to the World's Fair at Chicago, which has a great interest for medical men.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE, 22d U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Keogh, Mont., this week, for the East, to spend a month's leave, a portion of it in Chicago.

MANY friends in New York City hope that Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., will, after his retirement, now close at hand, make his permanent headquarters with them.

CAPTAIN LOUIS W. CRAMPTON, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately in Denver, Colo., has arrived in Baltimore, Md., and entered upon his duties as attending surgeon in that city.

LIEUTENANT T. W. MOORE, 22d U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant tour of college duty at Tuscaloosa, Ala., will, by his own desire, soon return to company duty at Fort Keogh, Mont.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., looking hale and hearty after his western trip, registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT ROWLAND G. HILL, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is on duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission, has for his present address 1,016 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE late Gen. S. C. Armstrong, whom Whittier called "that Christian knight and latter-day Galahad," has been succeeded in the conduct of Hampton Institute by Principal H. R. Friessell.

COLONEL ELWELL S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, has now got comfortably settled at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and is in active command of the post and his regiment, ably assisted by Lieut.-Col. Evan Miles.

MISS MARTHA H. SCOTT, daughter of the late Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. A., has been visiting in Chicago and Detroit. Mrs. Scott and her daughter, Miss Nina, are spending August in Virginia, near Winchester.

CAPTAIN H. W. HUBBELL, 1st U. S. Artillery, has closed his regimental recruiting rendezvous at Reading, Pa., and gone to Jersey City, relieving Capt. E. K. Russell, same regiment, who has joined his battery at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

CAPTAIN T. E. TRUE, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Boston this week to take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at 159 High street, in succession to Major J. W. Souilly, who goes to New Orleans to take charge of the depot at 145 Gravier St.

THE annual clam bake and outing of the Old Guard of New York took place Aug. 10, at Pleasure Bay, and was, as may be imagined, a memorable occasion. Among the guests were Capt. H. H. Ketchum and J. W. Dillenback and Lieut. David Price, of the U. S. Army.

CIVIL ENGINEER R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., and party, were spoken with Aug. 2, the *Falcon* being then at Davis's Inlet, Northern Labrador. Mr. Peary had been engaged in visiting the coast settlements for the previous two weeks endeavoring to get dogs, but had not succeeded. His plans had been seriously disarranged through the unexpected delay.

THE commissioned circle of Fort McPherson, Ga., has been temporarily increased by the arrival of Capt. James Chester and R. D. Poits, Lieuts. D. J. Rumbough and James Hamilton, 3d Artillery, and James Baylies, 5th Infantry, and Asst. Surg. R. S. Woodson, from Fort Barrancas, Fla. The garrison of that post will likely remain at Fort McPherson during the summer, although the yellow fever seems to have disappeared from Pensacola. An ounce of prevention is better than a barrel of cure.

W. P. DE LANCY, of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war, now of Newport, Perry County, Pa., picked up a bible belonging to a dead Confederate soldier after the second battle of Bull Run. He says: "The only name in the bible was 'Charlotte Theodosia, State of Virginia.' The soldier's name I have long forgotten, but he belonged to a Virginia regiment. I am willing to return this book to any of his friends or relatives, if found."

CAPTAIN F. H. EDMUNDS, 1st U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Vancouver Bks., Wash.

MAJOR W. H. NASH, U. S. A., left Portland, Oregon, this week to spend a month on leave.

QUARTERMASTER H. C. CABELL, 14th U. S. Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, is on a month's visit East.

LIEUTENANT HANSON E. ELY, 22d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Pembina, N. D.

CAPTAIN W. G. SPEKOR, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, is now located at 509 Stevenson avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, of Gen. Ruger's staff, is spending the month of August on leave.

CAPTAIN H. S. T. HARRIS, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, left Fort Keogh, Mont., this week, for the East, to spend a month on leave.

MAJOR J. A. DARLING, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to the Pacific Coast from leave and resumed duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN THOS. G. TOWNSEND, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Newport Barracks, Ky., is spending a month's leave at Nimrod Hall, Bath County, Va.

CAPTAIN A. M. FULLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and family are spending a portion of the summer at Ronceverte, Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, New York, this week from a pleasant visit to Sugar Loaf, Orange County, New York.

UNDER orders of Aug. 15, 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th U. S. Art., lately relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., will join Leary's battery at Fort McHenry, Md.

CAPTAIN OSKALOOSA M. SMITH, U. S. A., returned to New Orleans early in the week from a short visit to Mobile, Alabama, connected with his duties as Acting Depot Quartermaster at the former city.

A GENERAL Court-martial is to meet at Fort Washakie Aug. 26, the members of which consist of four medical officers and one line officer—a minimum court. The preponderance of medical officers is somewhat unusual.

THE question as to whether Chaplain W. K. Tully, U. S. A., will or will not resign, has at length been definitely settled. He has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted to take effect Nov. 17 next. He is at present on leave at Media, Pa.

LIEUTENANT G. O. SQUIER, 3d U. S. Artillery, now in Chicago attending the Electrical Congress, has had his orders to the Military Academy revoked, and when he gets through at Chicago will join Humphrey's battery at Fort McPherson, Ga.

COLONEL CHAS. G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Infantry, will leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., next week on leave, to return about the middle of September. During his absence the post of Madison Barracks will be commanded by Major Ezra P. Ewers.

THE Junction City *Republican* has these items: Mrs. Walker gave a dinner party Saturday evening which was enjoyed by all. Miss Forsyth gave a very enjoyable lawn party Friday evening. Mrs. Captain Garlington gave a lawn party Monday evening. The 3d Cavalry squadron, under command of Maj. Morris, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for patrol duty on the Cherokee strip.

THE Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the Secretary of War expressing his high appreciation of the services of Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th U. S. Infantry, as Indian agent at the San Carlos agency. Capt. Johnson has just been relieved of that duty after a term of four years.

THE commanding officer of Columbus Barracks in relieving 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Infantry, as Depot Treasurer and Exchange Officer to enable him to take advantage of a leave prior to joining his company, "takes pleasure in testifying to his faithful and efficient performance of all the onerous duties devolving upon him, and to the uniformly pleasant official and personal relations existing between them while serving at this depot."

LAST week, through an inadvertence, we referred to the illness at Hot Springs, Va., of Judge Charles Sherman, father of Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Miles. Mrs. Sherman was meant. Judge Sherman, brother of Gen. and Senator Sherman, has been dead many years. His widow, Mrs. Charles Sherman, mother of Mrs. Miles, Mrs. (Senator) Cameron and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, has been ill for some months. A stroke of paralysis has been the latest form of attack and she has been at Warm Springs, Va., where all of her daughters have joined her.

MUCH to his own regret and that of the many friends he has made since he has been stationed here, says the *Pioneer Press*, Lieut. E. V. Smith has ended his service at Fort Snelling and gone to Fort Sherman, Idaho, whither he had been ordered for duty following his deserved promotion to a first lieutenant. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith were recognized as two of the brightest spirits at the post, and were general favorites wherever known. Their going occasions much sincere regret. Mrs. Smith is at present in Troy, N. Y., where she was recently called by the illness of her father. She will later on join her husband in the far western post. The nearest wishes follow the gallant young officer and his charming wife.

IN an article on the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in *Harper's Weekly* for Aug. 12, Mr. Ziegler says: "Everything to make life pleasant is gathered within the walls of this building, and, with the true gallantry of soldiers and sailors the world over, one of the most spacious and handsome apartments of the house is placed at the disposal of those of the gentler sex who may be invited to honor the club by their presence. And following the unwavering custom of the services, 'the latching hangs outside' the door of this most hospitable of clubs, although none but men who wear or have worn Army or Navy blue can be admitted to full membership."

LIEUTENANT W. F. GROTE, 18th U. S. Infantry, is at Wheaton, Ill.

CAPTAIN E. A. ANDRUS, 1st U. S. Artillery, is staying at Stockbridge, Mass.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, U. S. A., has left San Antonio to spend until the end of September on leave.

CAPTAIN C. B. THOMPSON, Q. M. Department U. S. A., registered at the Astor House, New York City, August 17.

MAJOR A. R. CHAFFER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, has left Los Angeles, Cal., and is now on duty at Denver, Col.

CAPTAIN W. H. C. BOWEN, 5th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at New Haven, Conn., on a visit to Mrs. Bowen, whose health has not been good of late.

COLONEL E. R. KELLOGG, U. S. A., has taken the Head College at La Jolla Park, Cal., for his family, for an outing, and the fine surf bathing to be enjoyed there.

COLONEL F. L. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 17, to spend a fortnight on leave. During his absence the post is in command of Major J. W. Dilbeck, 1st Art.

We regret to learn that Maj. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sears, while out driving, Aug. 15, at Newport, R. I., were upset by the horses running away. Maj. Sears's left arm was broken in two places and the fingers of the hand were dislocated, and both he and Mrs. Sears were badly cut and bruised.

For a man 88 years old, or of any other age, for that matter, to jump off of a train running at the rate of fifty miles an hour while asleep, and to fall not only without receiving any injury, but without awaking from sleep, seems an impossibility; yet this is reported of John Johnson, of Wisconsin. He is certainly tough enough to be an Army veteran, though not so reported.

A MEMORIAL in marble to Jefferson Davis is to be placed in the rotunda of the Georgia Capitol at Atlanta, on the spot where the body rested when being conveyed to Richmond for final burial. The badge of the United Confederate Veterans, a triangle and a bar, will be taken as the motive of the memorial, which is to have a height of about four feet. The badge will be represented on the four sides of the marble, and on the bars suitable inscriptions will be made.

MISS BESSIE YOUNG, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., will be married on Sept. 6 at Troy, N. Y., to Mr. John Sibley Prince, of St. Paul, Minn. The wedding will take place at Mrs. Andrew Menely's, a sister of the bride. Miss Young is a sister of Mrs. Ernest V. Smith, Fort Snelling, and of Lieut. Geo. S. Young, 7th U. S. Infantry. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Mr. Prince is one of the best known and most popular young men in St. Paul society, having lived here all his life. Miss Young is said to be a beautiful and attractive young woman, and will undoubtedly be a pleasing acquisition to social circles here."

COLONEL WM. H. JORDAN, U. S. A., retired, and his daughters, the Misses Julia and Ella Jordan, have been visiting the Colonel's oldest daughter, the wife of Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th U. S. Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D., since July 29, and are to leave for their present home, Astoria, Ore., August 26. The Colonel met several old Army comrades at Fort Meade, among them Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Head, U. S. Army, retired, who was stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont., with him for five years, and succeeded him as Quartermaster of the 3d Infantry, and Maj. Wells, and Lieut. Hammond and Duff, of the 8th Cavalry, who was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, with him when he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Infantry. The commanding officer, Col. Carleton, was at West Point with the Colonel for five years. The Colonel finds the inactive life he leads as a retired officer, very irksome, and regrets that he felt it necessary to apply to be retired from active service, when he had nine more years to serve before being retired on account of age.

ADMIRAL HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N., commanding the European Station, dined with the Queen and Royal family at Osborne, and was entertained by the Admiralty at dinner at the Admiralty house on the 9th of August.

The engagement is announced of Assistant Engineer J. K. Robinson, U. S. N., to Miss Jane M. Dugan, of Baltimore, daughter of the well known business man, Cumberland Dugan, Esq. The wedding will come off during the month of September, but the exact date has not yet been decided on. Mr. Robinson is at present on temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but later on may go to the New York Navy-yard for the post graduate course in steam engineering laid out for the last class of Naval Academy graduates. This officer graduated last June at the head of his class, and is of marked ability.

In the Inter-State match of the New Jersey Rifle Association shot on the Sea Girl range, Aug. 16 and 17, there were five teams from the National Guard of New Jersey and four from the District of Columbia. The shootings was at 200 and 500 yard targets, including skirmish runs, the men standing at the former and prone at the latter. The match was won by the team from the Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia Militia by a total of 1492 points. The aggregate score of each was as follows: Engineer Corps, D. C., 1492; 1st Regt., D. C., 1425; 2d Regt., D. C., 1415; 3d Regt., N. J., 1387; 7th Regt., N. J., 1377; 51 Regt., N. J., 1299; 6th Regt., N. J., 1276; 6th Battn., D. C., 1271; 4th Regt., N. J., 1116.

The royal Italian training fleet, consisting of the cruisers *Amerigo Vesputti* and *Fausto Gloja* and the coast-defense ship *Vittorio Emanuele*, arrived at New York, Aug. 12, from Annapolis, and dropped anchor in the North River at sunset. The squadron is to remain in New York to give the cadets an opportunity to see the World's Fair. They will go in details of thirty, each company being in charge of an officer of one of the ships. Meanwhile the little midships, with their jackets, are to be seen wandering through the streets of New York seeing the sights of the new world.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.
WILLIAM MCADDOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—R.-Adml. A. E. K. Benham.

SAN FRANCISCO, flagship, 3d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. On a cruise south with a detachment of Pennsylvania Naval Militia and Rochester Naval Militia. To return to New York, Aug. 19. Off Delaware Breakwater Aug. 17.

MIANTONOMO, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Slocum, comdg. At Bristol, R. I., Aug. 14, where Naval Militia were taken aboard for annual cruise.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt.-Comdr. Frank Courtis comdg. At Greenport, L. I. KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. At Greenport, L. I.

DETROIT, 10 guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Will proceed to New York for her torpedo appliances and later will have experiments with Whitehead torpedoes.

MACHIAS, 8 guns, Commander Charles J. Train. Sailed Aug. 9 from Portsmouth, N. H., for Macbias, Me. Will remain on home station until she has final trial in October, and then proceed to China.

European Station.—A.-R.-Adml. Henry Erben.

Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Arrived at Southampton, Eng., Aug. 3.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. M. Thomas. Sailed from New York Navy-yard Aug. 4. Will visit Turkish ports to investigate outrages on American missionaries. Will join the European station. Charts for both European and South American waters have been issued to her.

S. Atl. Station.—Actg.-R.-Adml. O. F. Stanton.

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain S. W. Terry. At Norfolk. Repairs about finished. Will sail for South Atlantic station Aug. 20.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Montevideo, Uruguay, June 9.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate, Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Honolulu, H. I., May 30.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. Arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, Aug. 6.

BOSTON, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain B. F. Day. At Honolulu, July 7. Will remain at Honolulu until relieved by the *Philadelphia* or *Charleston*, now at Callao, Peru. This can hardly be before Christmas. The *Boston* will then proceed direct to San Francisco and receive an extensive overhauling.

THEETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. At Mare Island, Cal. Reported ready for sea. May be ordered on surveying duty on Central American coast.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempf, comdg. Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 5. Will go to Navy-yard Aug. 15. The fire room of the *Monterey* is said to be much cooler place than is generally supposed, and not nearly as hot as the fire room of many other vessels. First-Class Fireman Kenny is reported to have said: "I have never seen the thermometer in the fire-room higher than 120 degrees, and that was when we were making the test outside. On our run to Puget Sound it ranged from 110 to 115, but we were never affected, as the fans kept the cool air rushing down on us, and no one suffered. Why, when I was on the *Alliance* it registered 138 degrees in San Francisco Bay, and two men fainted. Nobody thought anything of it, and the working of the ship went on as usual. During the round trip of the *Monterey* our average in the fire room was 108 degrees. Better officers and more courteous gentlemen could not be found than those on the *Monterey*. She is an 'easy ship,' and I'm going to stay by her."

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Aug. 7. Will stay in those waters until relieved by the *Yorktown*, when she will go to Hawaii.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. Sailed Aug. 12 for Valparaiso and thence to Callao. Her first coaling place en route will probably be Rio. She will likely go to Honolulu as relief for the *Boston*.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Barbadoes Aug. 1. Will proceed to Callao.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. John Irwin.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. Arrived July 28 at Yokohama and sailed for San Francisco, Cal., August 15, where she will be placed out of commission and her machinery extensively overhauled.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Returned to Yokohama from target practice June 30.

MONOCROT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. M. Barber. Comdr. R. E. Impey ordered to command Oct. 4. Arrived at Chiu Kiang July 25.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. O. V. Gridley. Arrived at Yokohama Aug. 2.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. At New York Navy-yard, where she has been repairing, ordered to China as flagship of the Asiatic Station. Will sail via Suez Canal.

Formal orders were issued to sail as soon as ready will be ready to sail Aug. 26.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Sailed July 3 for China Station via Suez Canal. Arrived at Suez, Aug. 11. Sailed Aug. 12 for Aden.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. O. J. Barclay. Sailed from Plymouth, Eng., Aug. 10. Will soon proceed to Funchal, from whence she sails Sept. 1 for Newport, R. I. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNEBOTA, 19 guns, Receiving ship for boys. Captain J. R. Bartlett. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G. New York. Comdr. E. M. Shephard ordered to command.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Francis W. Dickens. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Queenstown Aug. 3.

Schedule of the movements of the vessel are as follows: Arrive at Queenstown Aug. 30; leave Queenstown Sept. 4, and arrive at Plymouth Sept. 6; leave Plymouth Sept. 13, and arrive at Cadix Sept. 22; leave Cadix Sept. 27, and arrive at Funchal Oct. 1; leave Funchal Oct. 3, and arrive at Newport, R. I., Nov. 1.

All mail for *Monongahela* should be sent care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 15; after that date to Newport, R. I.

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Commander A. S. Snow. At Annapolis, Md.

CUNNINGHAM, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Sag Harbor at last accounts.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. C. M. Chester. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, July 13. If health of port permits will next visit Lisbon. Returning will touch at Madeira, and, if practicable, the Canary Islands. The vessel should return to Annapolis not later than Sept. 1.

Mail for *Constellation* should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng., until further orders.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. On her annual cruise, now en route for Southampton, England thence to Havre, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Madeira and Canary Islands, and home, via St. Thomas, reaching Boston about Nov. 1. Was at Southampton, Eng., Aug. 3.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At New York at last accounts, for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 Gatlings), Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Chicago.

MOHOGAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Anchored off Seal Point, Unirak, Island, Alaska.

NEW YORK, 1st rate, 18 guns, Capt. J. W. Philip comdg. At Philadelphia, Pa. Will be assigned to home station when ready for sea.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Unalakleet June 2. Address, care Pay Office, San Francisco.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. Cruising in Bering Sea.

STILETTO.—Torpedo Boat. Assigned to duty at Newport, R. I., and is now engaged in conducting experiments with Howell torpedo.

SARATOGA, Lt. Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. On her annual cruise. Will visit Portugal and Spain. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 80 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Will be relieved by the *Essex*.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Ma-hope*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the Austrian bicycle race 234 miles, English, were covered in 17 hours and 1 minute.

The U. S. S. *Atlanta*, which is to undergo extensive repairs at Norfolk, Va., was placed in the dry dock on Aug. 11.

37,055,567 tons of coal was produced in Europe in 1891 as compared with 310,183,495 tons in 1890, and 298,752,832 in 1889. This indicates an increasing rapidity of consumption in the rapidly diminishing coal supply.

The annual excursion of the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, N. J., will be held on Saturday, Aug. 19. The barge will leave the foot of 14th Street, Hoboken, at 3 P. M. sharp, and at 8 P. M. for moonlight excursion.

The officials of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., announce that the battleship *Oregon* will be launched either the latter part of October or November. The *Oregon* is now awaiting the arrival of her armor.

The British torpedo gunboats were useless as catchers and scouts during the late manoeuvres.

The Naval Order of the United States has its counterpart in the Navy Records Society, just started in England under the patronage of the Dukes of Edinburgh and York, and the presidency of Earl Spencer.

The wise French have forbidden bandmasters to make frequent use of their own composition, and when they use them at all they must first rehearse them thoroughly. Performers of solos are forbidden to turn facing the audience, or to acknowledge applause by bowing or otherwise.

The state of preparedness at which the *Montgomery* will be tried is far ahead of the *Detroit* when she was ready for her trials, and it is said by the officers on duty at the Columbian Iron Works that she will be practically ready for commission as soon as her steam trials are finished.

As soon as the *Boston* arrives at the Mare Island Navy-yard it is likely that sweeping changes will be made in the personnel of the ship, several of her officers having served a full term at sea. The thorough overhauling of this vessel will occupy some time, and it has not yet been decided where she will cruise when her refit shall have been completed.

On the arrival of the *Alert* in San Francisco her condition will be carefully investigated with reference to her final disposition, for it is believed that her hull is far from as sound as is generally supposed. The overhauling which this ship had a few years ago fell far short of doing all that was required, and the main parts of the hull are in bad condition.

The old *Monarch*, built at Chatham Dockyard, 20 years ago, now the oldest armored ship in the British Navy, is to be refitted at a cost of \$500,000 and made one of the most powerful ships of her class. It has been announced in Parliament that no steps would be taken to replace the *Victoria*, or to make good the loss of the men who went down with her.

The old monitor *Nantuxet*, which has been lying at the New York Navy-yard for a number of years, will again have an opportunity to take a deep sea cruise. She is to be turned over to the Naval Reserve of North Carolina as a schoolship. Orders were sent to the *Kearsarge* Aug. 15 to take the *Nantuxet* in tow and start for Wilmington, N. C., where she will be placed in charge of the State authorities.

Engineering says: "It is almost a relief to know, so far as the ship herself is concerned, that the *Victoria* is lost beyond recovery—that she has sunk in a depth of water that renders raising her an impossibility. Could she have been floated, the shadow of the great tragedy would always have rested on her; we had better lose the million pounds she represented than have so sad a reminder in our fleet—a ship which had been a tomb to so many gallant seamen. Nothing but a brilliant action could have wiped away the memory of this dreadful calamity."

The turret and appurtenances of the *Victoria* weighed 930 tons, and the centre of gravity was 9½ ft. above the meta centre, and the centre of gravity of the 8,000 tons of armor and backing, and of the twelve 5-ton and 1 the 30-ton gun and mounting, the massive steel conning tower, and the diagonal bulkheads was also above the meta centre. The centre of gravity of the engines and boilers, 1,120 tons, were 17½ ft. below the meta centre, and the coal and four or five hundred tons of ammunition had a low centre of gravity.

The Engineer for Aug. 4 has an illustrated description of the U. S. battleship *Massachusetts*. It says: "In appearance the *Massachusetts* is not imposing, but she gains rather than loses in effect by the substitution of the military mast for the short masts and scanty spars and rigging of some of the new warships. The comparison of appearance of modern warships was very effective at the recent great naval review at New York. The most beautiful ships were the fully-rigged Russian and French cruisers, with their lofty masts, long yards, and intricacy of standing and running rigging. The vessels without masts looked servicable and grim, but the large vessels with stunted thin masts and one or two bare yards and a minimum of rigging had a naked and poor appearance."

An English mechanical genius has devised a method of indicating and suppressing a leak by the use of compressed air. He divides a ship into air-tight compartments, fitted with doors provided with packing material and connected by tubes with a room on deck called the "switch-room." The invention also includes the means for indicating the position of a sunken ship, this being accomplished by means of a buoy connected with a coil of rope. Other objects of the invention are the prevention of fire and means for extinguishing the same. It is not to the power of the ram, or to the comparative disadvantage of big ships, that the eyes of naval men have been opened, but to the lack of stability of the vessels under them.

A new cruiser, the largest in the French Navy, ordered to be built at La Seyne, is named the *D'Entrecasteaux*. She is intended for service as flagship in distant seas, and will be sheathed and coppered. Her displacement will be 814 tons; length at the water-line, 398 ft. 6 in.; extreme breadth, 58 ft. 5 in.; extreme draught, 29 ft. 6 in. She will have 14,000 horse-power, and a speed of 19 knots, carrying a possible 1,000 tons of coal. The protection consists of a 3.9 in. steel deck, with above it a great number of cellular compartments for coal and stores, the whole being covered by another steel deck three-quarters of an inch thick. The whole of the hull below the protection is occupied by the machinery, boilers, bunkers and magazines. Each of the heavier guns has its own separate ammunition hoist. These, and also all the auxiliary machinery, steering gear, internal lighting, loading and training engines, etc., will be electrical. The armament will consist of two 9.4 in. guns of 40 calibre; 12 5.5 in. quick-fire, 12 1.85 in. quick-fire, and four 1.45 in. quick-fire with two submerged and five above-water torpedo tubes, two of the latter being in the bows. Eleven of the 9.4 in. guns will occupy a closed turret covered with 9.8 in. steel. Four of the 5.5 in. quick fire guns will be on the spar-deck behind 2.8 in. hardened steel shields, and the remaining eight upon the main deck in sponsons behind similar shields. She will cost \$3,100,000. In size she will most nearly approximate to our cruiser *New York*.

The Russian cruiser *Vittas*, recently sunk off Gen-san, on the north-east coast of Korea, and lodged upon a ledge of rocks—where it was expected she would remain until pumps and gear were obtained either from the English docks at Shanghai or the Japanese dock at Nagasaki—has slipped off into deep water.

The German cavalry have been supplied with a new drill book, teaching them how to build field works. Each cavalry division is also to have 12 waggons, each carrying a folding boat to form part of a bridge for the conveyance of artillery across streams.

The British cruiser *Forth* rammed the British steamer *Kirby*, off Start Point, in a fog on Aug. 12. A bad hole was knocked in the *Kirby*'s port side amidships. The fires under her boilers were soon extinguished and some of her compartments filled with water. The undamaged compartments kept her afloat. The *Kirby* was afterward towed to Plymouth by the *Forth*.

The citizens of Machias, Me., on Aug. 12, presented to the U. S. S. *Machias* a massive silver bowl in recognition of the name given the vessel and in commemoration of the town's early settlers. Many visitors were in town and the day was observed as a holiday. A reception was held, at which the officers of the *Machias* were present, and Dr. Henry H. Smith, of Machias, presented the town's gift. The bowl is appropriately inscribed. Comdr. Chas. J. Train, U. S. N., made the speech of acceptance.

The Naval Intelligence Office, under the management of Lieut. Singer, is making good progress with this year's "Annual." It had not been fully decided to publish a book until Lieut. Singer took charge of the office, and there has consequently been considerable rush to get the manuscript in the hands of the printer. The new volume will be confined principally to reports on the Naval Review and the English naval manoeuvres. There will be the usual notes on shipbuilding and ordnance, though in less extensive form than last year.

The British Government has decided to hold an inquiry into the causes which led to the capsizing of the *Victoria* after she had been in collision with the *Camperdown*, in order to resolve the doubt whether the capsizing was due to defective design and construction or to the fact that the watertight compartments were not completely closed. The despatch further says: It is not definitely decided whether Admiral Markham and Capt. Johnson are to be court-martialed for hazarding the safety of the *Camperdown*.

The recent visit of the British Training Squadron to Iceland is the first appearance in those waters of a British Squadron, even stray ships of the Royal Navy going only at intervals of twenty years. The weather was excellent, and the town of Reykjavik was greatly enlivened by the crowds of bluejackets and marines who thronged the streets on "liberty" days, and amused themselves by scampering about on Iceland ponies. Parties of officers found time to visit the Geysers, Thingvall, and other noteworthy localities in the neighborhood; others spent their spare time in fishing and shooting.

The battleship *Triumph*, the port guardship at Queenstown, flying the flag of Rear Admiral St. John, arrived at Portsmouth, Aug. 12, from Malta, having on board most of the survivors of the *Victoria*. The *Triumph* was dispatched to Malta shortly after the disaster for the purpose of conveying the survivors to England. The trains arriving at the town landed hundreds of relatives and friends of the survivors. The greetings between the survivors and those who had gone to welcome them were most affecting. Laughter and tears of gladness, wives and sweethearts kissed and embraced husbands and lovers, while sturdy men grasped hands and stood facing each other for some moments without uttering a word. Several of the men denied the statement that has been made that many of those who lost their lives were unable to swim.

SURGEON-GENERAL TRYON, of the Navy, has written a letter to Secretary Herbert, calling attention to the fact that by some construction of law passed assistant surgeons have never been commissioned, as well as never examined, and he believes that this interpretation of the law is most hurtful to the Medical Corps and to the Service at large. An assistant surgeon who, after three years, is examined for the grade of passed assistant surgeon, is not examined again for 25 or 30 years. Dr. Tryon says that by following out this rule there is no way of determining either the physical or professional qualifications of passed assistant surgeons. He asks the Secretary whether a passed assistant surgeon can be ordered before an examining board for a report as to his physical, mental, moral and professional fitness to perform efficiently the duties at sea and on shore, and if there is anything preventing a passed assistant surgeon from holding a commission. If this cannot be done by regulation, Dr. Tryon suggests legislative action on the subject.

In a note on the marvellous accuracy of a battleship's movements, Admiral Colomb mentions that the *Edinburgh* did not vary from the theoretical movement in turning, at a speed of 12 knots, "for the eighth of a circle turn more than 22 yds. in 335; for the quarter circle, more than 25 yds. in 535; for the three-eighths of a circle, more than 25 yds. in 687; and for the half circle, more than 24 yds. in 718. The angles that the chords formed with the original course of the ship did not vary, for the first chord, more than one deg. in 13; for the second chord, more than two deg. in 33; for the third chord, more than two deg. in 53, and for the fourth chord, more than two deg. in 75. As to the times occupied, the accuracy is, perhaps, still more remarkable. The ship turned the eighth of a circle in 66 sec., with a variation of only 3 sec.; she turned the quarter of a circle in 2 min. and 1 sec., with a variation not exceeding 5 sec.; she turned the three-eighths of a circle in 2 min. and 58 sec., with a variation not exceeding 7 sec.; and she finished the turn of half a circle in 3 min. and 54 sec., with a variation not exceeding 8 sec. of time. I have never known this accuracy of movement controverted by any experiment. It is equally present in the battleship and in the steamer pinnace which she carries on her deck." The trouble is, according to Admiral Colomb, that there is no accurate knowledge at hand of the manoeuvring power of ships.

We learn that the *Chicago* attracts great attention from naval officers aboard. Her gun deck takes their eye, and she is superior to anything the British have of her class in battery power and comfort, but not in speed.

By command of the French Admiral Humann the captain of the gunboat *Lion* has made an unreserved apology to Capt. Angus MacLeod for steaming down with his crew at quarters and guns trained upon Her Majesty's cruiser *Pallas*, which was lying outside the blockade line.

The Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, have notified the Navy Department that the *Montgomery*, will be ready for her trial in September. The *Castine* was taken out by her builders for a preliminary run Aug. 17. It was reported that she made seventy-two knots in five hours. Late in the autumn the *Marblehead* will probably be given her speed trial.

New Austro-Hungarian regulations forbid the presence of more than three warships of the same nationality in the same harbor at one time, and along the whole coast only six vessels flying the same flag will be permitted to stay simultaneously. Exception is made in the case of warships seeking shelter through stress of weather. As soon as vessels are in sight of land their flag must be hoisted. Topographic and hydrographic surveys and soundings are prohibited. Artillery practice can only be carried by permission. Death sentences shall not be carried out within the limits of Austrian jurisdiction. The crews of foreign vessels must not carry arms when on shore, and all hostile encounters and seizures of vessels are forbidden. The military ports are Pola and Cattaro. Vessels will be admitted by day only, unless compelled to take shelter, and will be allowed to remain only eight days. On approaching a military port foreign warships must hoist their flags. Failing this the forts will first fire blank. After a lapse of two minutes they will fire a warning shot, and after three minutes will open fire in earnest upon the vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 11.—P. A. Engineer W. A. Mintzer, to examination for promotion.
Chief Engineer A. W. Morley, to temporary duty as inspector of the machinery of the *Marblehead*.
AUG. 15.—Lieutenant W. H. Beeher, to Chicago in charge of the Navy Department exhibit.
AUG. 17.—P. A. Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.
Ensign J. L. Jayne, to the Bureau of Equipment.
Surgeons L. G. Heneberger and Benj. S. Mackie, a board for the examination of cadets at Annapolis for admission to the Naval Academy.
Medical Director A. C. Gorges, a delegate to the Pan American Congress of Medical Men.
AUG. 18.—Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach, to the New York Navy-yard.

Detached.

AUG. 10.—Chief Engineer R. Potts, from the Baltimore and granted three months' leave.
AUG. 15.—Chief Engineer G. H. Kearney, from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to duty in connection with cruisers Nos. 7 and 8 and the *Marblehead*.
P. A. Engineer G. B. Ransom, from the *Pinta* Sept. 23, and ordered to temporary duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and placed on waiting orders.
P. A. Engineer R. W. Galt, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the Newark.
P. A. Engineer R. T. Hall, from the *Miantonomoh* and granted three months' leave.
P. A. Engineer W. L. Bailey, from the Baltimore and ordered to the *Machias*.
P. A. Engineer R. G. Denig, from the *Machias* and ordered to the Baltimore.
P. A. Engineer R. L. Reid, from the Newark and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.
Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampson, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Pinta*.
AUG. 16.—Chief Engineer G. W. Stivers, from the *Miantonomoh* and ordered to the Baltimore.
Carpenter A. W. Massey, from the Baltimore and granted two months' leave.
Carpenter Isaac Cooper, from the Naval Home at Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore.
AUG. 17.—Boatswain J. H. Brown, from the Norfolk Navy yard and ordered to the Franklin, and in charge of the tug *Wahnetta*.
Lieutenant Commander R. M. Berry, from the Michigan and granted leave.
P. A. Engineer L. D. Miner, from the Newark and ordered to the San Francisco.
Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, from the San Francisco and ordered to the Newark.

Retired.

AUG. 15.—Chaplain J. R. Matthews placed on the retired list of the Navy on account of disability.
Paymaster J. Q. Barton, P. A. Surgeon Chas. W. Rush, Surgeons D. O. Lewis and A. M. Moore placed on the retired list on account of disability.

Promotion.

P. A. Surgeon O. M. Kennedy, promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

Leave.

Lieutenant T. M. Potts, granted three months' extension of leave with permission to leave the United States.
Leave granted Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi 30 days.
Captain J. R. Bartlett granted leave for 30 days.
Lieutenant Commander G. A. Bicknell granted leave for 25 days.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

WILLIAM E. MACCOUN, of Baltimore, who passed the recent competitive examination for appointment to the Revenue Corps of the Revenue Cutter Service at the head of the list, was on Aug. 14 nominated by the President for assistant engineer. 1st Asst. Engr. Edw. F. Hodden was nominated for chief engineer and 2d Asst. Engr. Eugenious A. Jack to be first assistant engineer.

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THE "Fire Tactics" of Lieut. Jos. B. Batchelor,
Jr., 24th Infantry, furnish the text for an article
upon this subject in the London Army and Navy
Gazette. The lieutenant's work is described "as
the most complete and compact compendium on the
subject available in English." From it the Gazette
draws the conclusion that "had the Germans at-
tacked in two deep lines, either they could have
reached the limit actually attained by their skir-
mishers with half the loss, and consequently double
the number of rifles available for controlled fire, or
have got in about one-third nearer to the enemy
with fewer rifles but still with the power of control.
Some six hundred yards seems generally to have
been for the Germans the critical distance, but six
hundred yards was well outside the limit of their
effective reply, whereas four hundred yards would
have been just within it. Again and again it hap-
pened that they were stopped just outside this limit
and compelled to lie there even for hours, wasting
their ammunition, whilst all the efforts of reinforce-
ments barely sufficed to keep the ground already
won. It appears therefore tolerably evident that
had they stuck to the Prussian system instead of
to the Napoleonic, then with the endurance in close
order they possessed they would have reached, say
in twenty minutes, the limit of their effective re-
ply, under cover of which their supporting second
line would have arrived with a balance of power in
hand, and thus the total duration of the attack
might have been shortened to forty minutes in all."

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

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THE decision of the arbitrators in the Bering Sea
case is a final settlement of a disagreeable contro-
versy, and it is probably as satisfactory a result as
as we could hope for. It always seemed to us that
the attempt to establish exclusive control over Ber-
ing Sea was stretching international law beyond its
possibilities, and it is by no means certain that we
might not in the end have lost as much as we could
hope to gain had the arbitrators accepted our con-
clusions in the matter. Though the American
lawyers included all they could in their argu-
ments before the arbitrators it is a matter of his-
tory that in his long despatch to Lord Salisbury,
dated Dec. 17, 1890, Secretary Blaine said: "The
repeated assertions that the Government of the
United States demands that the Behring Sea be
pronounced *mare clausum* are without foundation.
The Government has never claimed it and never
desired it. It expressly disavows it." The imme-
diate purpose was to secure the protection of the
seal, and this has been in part accomplished by the
establishment of regulations for their protection
against the Canadian and other poachers. The
regulations for the protection of the seal require
the assent of other powers before they can be made
effective. Otherwise the poachers can carry on
their depredations under the protection of some
flag other than those of the two parties to the
agreement. We shall have a little bill to pay for se-
cures now declared to have been illegally made. The
amount of this is estimated at a million and a half
of dollars, but it is stated that enough money
to pay this bill has been realized from the
captured seal skins, the proceeds of which
have been covered into the Treasury. If the
Canadians have as much trouble in getting
it out of that depository as is experienced by Amer-
icans under like circumstances, we wish them joy
of the award. We presume, however, that this
claim will not be put on the footing of the French
Spoliation claims, the Meade claim, the Ericsson
claim, and others like them. The Canadians are
not over modest in insisting upon whatever they
believe to be their due. We shall have provide for
the protection of the seals as best we can, without
the authority that comes of exclusive jurisdiction.
When we have settled the exact locality of the sixty
mile limit, within which we are awarded control of
the seal during certain seasons of the year, we shall
find employment for quite a fleet to guard the for-
bidden territory. The full text of the decision in
the Bering Sea arbitration has not yet been deliv-
ered, and it will be open for discussion later on.
In general terms it denies our claims to exclusive
jurisdiction, beyond the usual distance from the
shore, but in a supplemental decision it prescribes
regulations for the protection of the seal which are
apparently sufficient for the purpose intended.

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THE KRUPP EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

ONE of the most remarkable exhibits at the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago is that contained in the handsome pavilion showing the products of the cast steel works of Fried. Krupp, at Essen on the Ruhr, Rhenish Prussia. Those who saw the Krupp exhibition at Paris in 1867 cannot fail to note the marked progress shown by the contrast between the earlier and the later display. An entire era divides the two; an era during which German ingenuity and industry have been stimulated to the utmost in the creation and the improvement of the appliances of war. In this industrial progress the house of Krupp have kept well in advance, and in the calm confidence of strength they invite us to see at Chicago the results of studies and experiments of which we have thus far had only vague or partial reports.

In a recent conversation with Mr. G. W. Smalley, reported in the *Fortnightly Review*, Prince Bismarck said: "What the army wants is more artillery. We won our last war with France by artillery. The best artillery will win the next, even more certainly. So changed are the conditions of war that without a competent artillery the best infantry can no more by itself win a battle than cavalry could." Prince Bismarck does not think that Germany is sufficiently provided with artillery, but this deficiency it is the province of Government to supply. The efforts of the manufacturers are limited to the improvement of guns, ammunition and armor.

With sturdy German independence the late Alfred Krupp declined the honor of nobility, offered to him in recognition of his great work for the Fatherland, preferring before all his reputation as the chief of manufacturers in metal, the Tubal Cain of Germany. As a nobleman he would have been one of many; as the head of the house of Krupp his position is unique. From the little workshops which formed the nucleus of the existing establishment have grown the enormous factories now employing over 25,000 persons, and maintaining, with the families of the employees, a settlement numbering hard upon 100,000 souls. Included in the assets of Krupp are three coal mines, 547 iron ore mines in Germany, and others in Spain, sundry quarries, clay and sand pits, four iron works, four sea going steamers, a firing range at Meppen, covering a distance of fifteen miles (—24 km.); 4,626 dwellings for workmen, and workmen's barracks, dining rooms and hospitals. These are merely the accessories of an establishment keeping in constant operation 421 steam engines with a total of 33,149 H. P.; 111 steam hammers, 1,500 furnaces, and 3,000 work shop machines, and consuming an average of 4,200 tons of coal each day, nearly all of which is obtained from collieries owned by Herr Krupp. Though the house of Krupp has now been established eighty-three years, since 1810, it has not yet reached the stage wherein it seeks to gather without effort the fruits of a great reputation.

GUNS FOR COAST DEFENCE.

The Krupp exhibit in the department of artillery consists of three guns for coast defence, a fortress and siege gun, two mortars, two naval guns, four quick-firing guns and two light field guns, a boat and landing gun, two mountain guns and a bush gun. There is also a collection of projectiles and a display of armored plates, showing the results of the application of the latest processes to their manufacture. In describing the guns we give in brackets in italics the numbers by which they are known in Krupp's catalogue in use at the Exposition. Special attention is drawn to the fact that all the Krupp guns exhibited have, without exception, been subjected to service fire with full powder-charges, a test which other exhibitors have not always risked, especially with guns of large calibre.

The king of all the guns in the Krupp exhibit is the 16.54 in. (42cm.) coast gun [A 1] (L/33) mounted on a front pivot carriage. It is one of the most powerful guns built, and is intended to pierce the armor of ships at all ranges. It is a jacketed built up gun of special gun steel and weighs 120.40 tons (122,400 kilos). The barrel is forty-six feet (14.000 m.) in length and the bore about four feet less. 120 grooves are used in the rifling. The heaviest

charged projectile for this gun weighs 2512.2 lbs.; it has a bursting charge varying from 25.13 lbs. for the steel shrapnel, carrying 3,000 to 3,400 balls to 143.29 lbs. for the steel fuse shells. It is fired with a charge of 903.89 lbs. of P. P. C./83* powder. A special wagon with sixteen axles, and weighing nearly eighty tons, was used for the transportation of this gun in Germany, and a special wagon of similar character was built by the Pennsylvania railroad for its transportation from Baltimore. It was put on board by the 150 ton crane at Hamburg, and landed by the new crane of the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore. The shot is fired with an initial velocity of 1981.6 ft. (604 m.), and is estimated to have a penetrating force in a wrought iron plate when striking at right angles of three and one-half feet at the muzzle and three feet at a distance of 6,562 ft. (2,000 m.). The gun exhibited was made in 1886, and has since fired 16 shots. It is capable of a maximum elevation of 10 1-2° and a maximum depression of 4°.

[A 3] is the 11 in. (28 cm.) gun (L/40 C. 89) intended for coast defence against ships. It can also be used aboard ship with a modification of the ammunition lift. The carriage admits of an elevation of 45° and a depression of 50°.

The strain upon the carriage is relieved by braking in the direction of the fire. The carriage weighs 59.05 tons (60,000 kilos), and the shield 23.62 tons (24,000 kilos).

The barrel in its loading position is brought with its breech end in front of the raised lift, so that the ramrod can push the projectile and the charge, from the lift into the barrel. The breech mechanism is operated from the turntable, on which is arranged the stand for the gun-captain, with the slides or valves for the hydraulic actuating mechanism of the gun and the turning engine. An armor shield covers the carriage and loading apparatus. It is of flat dome shape and projects slightly beyond the ram part. This gun fires cast-iron and steel fuse shells, steel armor shell and shrapnel. The loaded projectile weighs 760.59 lbs (345 kilos), and is fired with 352.74 lbs. of P. P. C./85* powder. The shrapnel carries 1,030 balls each, weighing 0.22 lb. (100 g.)

the outside of the carriage, and the peculiar construction admits of an elevation of 44°. The upper carriage and the frame have double walls. They rest on the base which is anchored to the masonry foundation and also carries the pivot. A portion of the entire weight rests on a ball race on the pivot, the pressure being transmitted thereto and regulated by plate springs. It is trained laterally by a pinion working in a toothed ring on the base and vertically by a worm-gear toothed elevation arc. A worm-gear that can be thrown in and out at will enables the captain to train the gun both vertically and horizontally. The projectile is lifted into its cradle by means of the wire rope of the shot-crane. The crane windlass has connected with it a counter-balancing device for counter-balancing half the weight of the projectile.

The maximum recoil is 3 ft. 1.25 in. (960 mm.); height of axis of the bore of the gun, 9 ft. 8.4 in. (2,840 mm); maximum elevation, 44°; maximum depression, 4°. Fired from this gun with an initial velocity of 2,100 ft. a steel armor piercing shell of 474 lbs. (315 kilos.), has the following power of penetration:

Range.	The steel armor-shell perforates when striking at right angles a wrought iron plate of
Near the muzzle.	74.7 cm. (29.5")
1000 m. (1094 yards)	66.2 cm. (26.5")
2000 m. (2187 yards)	58.7 cm. (23.13")

With the elevation of 44° and a range of about 21,872 yards (20,000 m.) the trajectory of the projectile reaches a maximum elevation of 31,456 ft. (6540 m.), and the projectile has a duration of flight of 70.2 seconds.

Thus, a 9.45 in. (24 cm.) gun, if placed at Pré St. Didier in the Alps with an elevation of 44° would fire 2780 m. —8956.8 ft. over Mont Blanc (4810 m—15781.5 ft.) and the projectile with a range of 20236



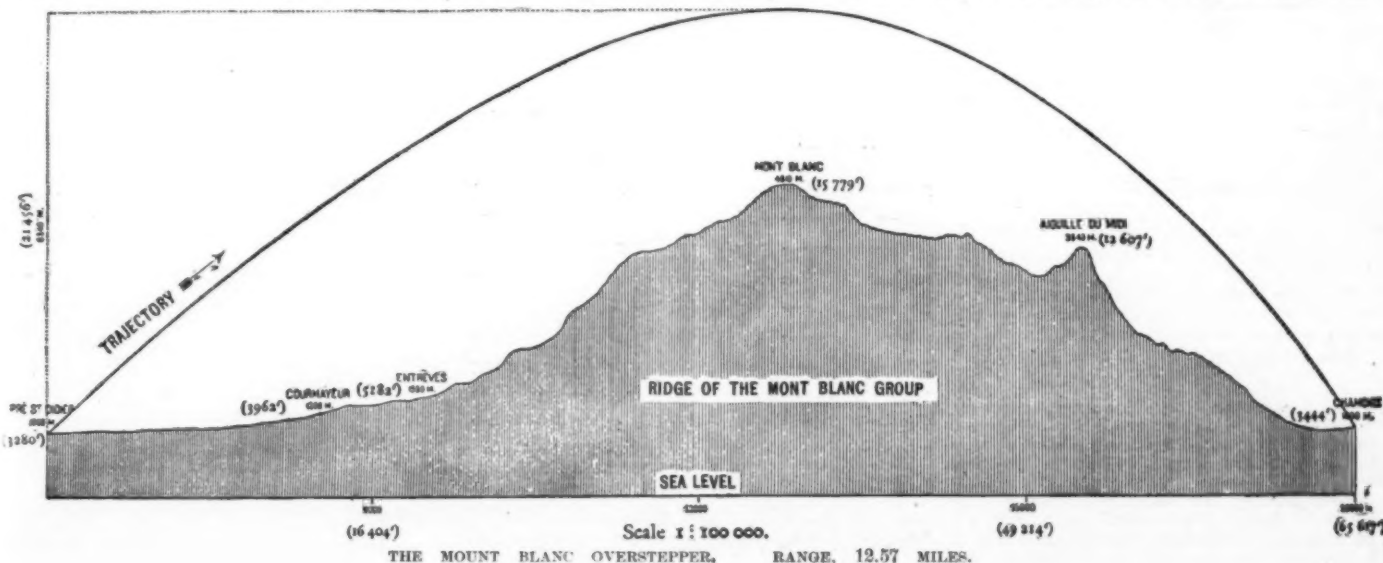
PORTABLE MORTARS: 1. LIGHT. 2. HEAVY.

[A 4] is a 9.45 in. (24 cm.) coast gun (L/40 C 86) mounted on a centre pivot carriage. It has a built-up or hooped barrel and Krupp's round wedge-breech closure with traversing screw and breech nut, a steel ring and steel plate obturator or gas check, and an arrangement for firing by means of friction-fuse screws on Krupp's system.

The low upper carriage is worthy of particular attention. Brake cylinders of the hydraulic recoil brake are located in a protected situation on

m. (23120 yards) would fall in the neighborhood of Chamounix. This is the longest range that has been actually reached by any existing gun with a projectile of the weight specified.

The shot illustrated in the accompanying sketch was fired on April 28, 1893, in the presence of His Majesty the German Emperor on Krupp's practice ground at Meppen; the range was measured and found to be 20,236 m—22,120 yards; sufficient, as the cut shows, to carry it over the Swiss mountains.



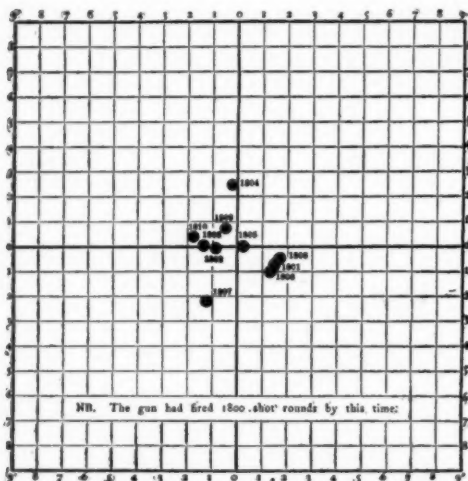
MORTARS AND QUICK-FIRING GUNS FOR
FORTIFICATIONS.

There are two mortars shown [A 11] 9.45 in. (24 cm.) and [A 12] 2.95 in. (7.5 cm.) They are identical in construction. The barrel lies in a single plate carriage resting without recoil on a fixed foundation and rotating about a fixed pivot. The heavier mortars can be transported, dividing them between two vehicles, one carrying the gun and carriage and the other the foundation. The elevation is effected by means of a toothed arc elevating apparatus, with pinion and hand wheel, a pointer moving on a disc indicating the elevation. A clamping brake fixes the elevating apparatus. The mortar is trained by rotating it about a pivot pin 30° right and left. These mortars can be put into shape for transportation, and can then be mounted in battery in a very short time by the gun crew with the aid of a few hoisting jacks. A 12 is adapted for use in all cases where vertical fire is required on difficult ground against entrenchments, abatis or other covered positions. Four men are as a rule required for serving and transporting the mortar. An illustration of these mortars appears on the previous page.

[A 9.] This is a 2.95 in. (7.5 cm.) quick-firing gun L/25 mounted on a caponier carriage, and is intended for the defence of fortresses as a flank gun for raking the ditches and trenches. It fires forty shots of 13.23 lbs. in a minute with an initial velocity of 1,641 ft. (500 m.), and is very easily handled, the manipulation of the gun being simple. It has a pivot mounting of cast steel, with a shoulder piece to fend off the cartridge cases ejected to the rear and a clamping brake for fixing the elevating apparatus. The recoil is controlled by a hydraulic brake and scales are provided for training vertically and laterally. It moves between an elevation of 6° and a depression of 2°, corresponding to the opening of the loop-hole or embrasure. This gun marks the transition from the quick-firing class to the fortification and siege guns exhibited.

FIELD GUNS, FORTRESS AND SIEGE GUNS.

The Fortress and siege gun [A 10] is 4.13 in. (10.5 cm.) calibre L/35. It is intended to provide a light gun with high initial velocity, long range and a flat trajectory. It has a jacketed tube and Krupp's round wedge breech closure with breech nut with a steel ring and steel flat obturator or gas check, and friction firing screws on Krupp's system. It is mounted on a wheeled carriage with brackets of sheet steel and an elevating apparatus with double elevating screw. An hydraulic brake takes up the recoil. The wheels are of wood, with iron tires and gun metal hubs. The maximum elevation is 35°, the depression 5°. The gun weighs 1,156 tons, the carriage 1,417 tons and the limber 0.374 tons. Completely equipped the whole weighs 3,085 tons, making an average load of a little over half a ton for each of six horses. Running out wedges placed on the foundation behind the wheels enable the gun crew to run the gun out automatically after firing. The foundation with pivot weighs 1,968 tons, and the limber 0.374 tons. The gun fires cast iron and steel shells with fuse, steel armor shells and steel shrapnel and case shot. The loaded projectiles weigh 35.27 lb., the cast iron shell .85 lb., the steel shell 2.64 lbs. and the shrapnel 0.353 lbs., with 185 balls of 26 g or 300 of 16 g. It is charged with 8.8 lbs. P. P. C. /68*, 10.36 lbs. P. P. C. /82*, or 4.96 lbs. W. P. C. /89*. Following is a diagram of hits at 2,187 yards 2,000 m. Ten rounds at Meppen, Oct. 8, 1890, after 800 rounds had already been fired from the gun:



We next come to the Field Gun [A 13], calibre 2.95 in. (7.5 cm) L/28. It combines lightness with efficiency, and is especially designed for use on roads and ground resembling those to which we are accustomed in the United States. The gun weighs 683.42 lbs., the carriage 1058.2 lbs., the limber 1124.3 lbs., the equipment 101.4 lbs., and the 36 packed projectiles 515.8 lbs. A total of 3483.12 lbs. (1580 kilos.) The projectile weighs 12.89 lbs., fired with 1124 lbs. of powder, W. P. C. /89*. The brass cartridge case weighs 1.102 lbs. Like all Krupp's later field and mountain guns it is adapted to both metallic cartridges and ordinary bag cartridges. To secure the increased intensity of ignition required for bag cartridges Krupp's firelock

and Krupp's central fire devices are used. The gun exhibited is designed for brass cartridges. The carriage has steel plate walls and a recoil brake which acts automatically when the gun is fired, and also serves as a brake on the march. The bursting charge for ring shell is 0.808 lbs., and shrapnel 0.198 lbs. In practice at Meppen, July 10, 1891, ten loaded ring shells made 946 hits on three targets 30 m. by 2.7 m. (95 ft. 5.1 in. by 8 ft. 10.3 in.) in size, each target being divided into fifty spaces each about two feet wide. Ten loaded shrapnel on the same targets made 1900 hits; an average in the one case of 95 hits per shot and in the other of 190 hits.

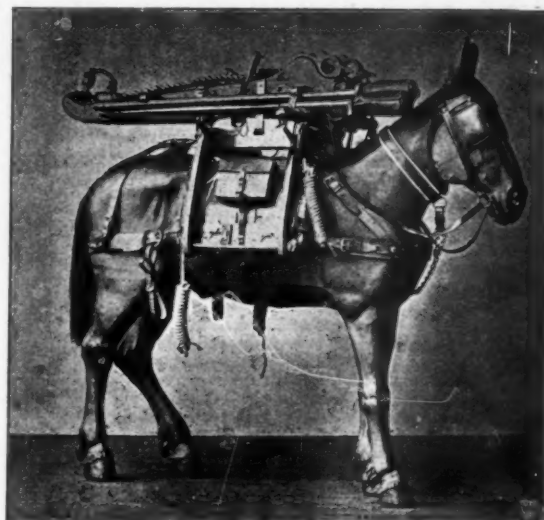
[A 14] is a still lighter field gun of the same calibre. The barrel and carriage being of less weight, the projectile is necessarily so, and the initial velocity less. The total weight of gun, carriage, limber, equipment, and ammunition is 2178.17 lbs. (988 kilos). The projectiles weigh 9.48 lbs., and the bursting charge is 0.11 lb., and the charge is 1.764 lb. G. G. P.*, and 0.639 W. P. C. /89*. This gun has been adopted and successfully used in several of the South American armies.

BUSH AND MOUNTAIN GUNS.

The 2.95 in. (7.5 cm.) L/13 mountain gun [A 16] gave fine results at Placilla during the late war in Chili expressly with shrapnel. Like the smaller gun, it can use either metallic cartridges or ordinary bag cartridges. In the one case the gun is provided with Krupp's quick fire breech closure, in the second the ordinary flat wedge with steel plate and obturating ring are used. This gun can also be transported by three mules, the increase of weight being about ten per cent., the barrel with breech closure weighing 220.46 lbs. (100 kilos). The sides of the wheeled carriage are of sheet steel, and a forked pole is attached to the trail, to be used when it is possible to transport the gun on its wheels. The cartridges are packed in boxes of 8, assembled in fours, for transportation on mule back. Each box weighs 28.66 lbs. and the packed ammunition 83.77 lbs. (38 kilos.) The gun fires cast iron ring shells weighing 9.48 lbs., 130 ball steel shrapnel and 55 ball case shot.

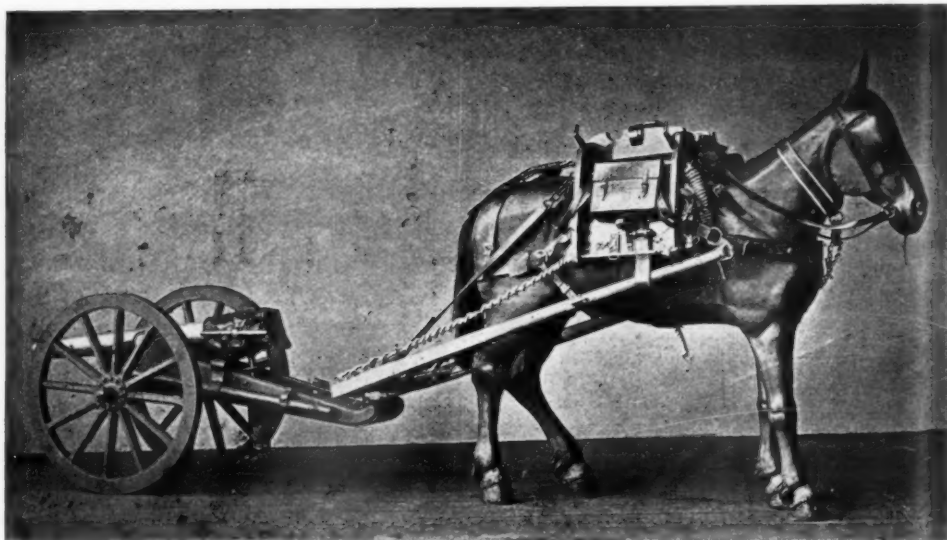
On the second target the deviation was 56 ft. 9 ft. 9 1-2 in.

The 2.36 in. (6 cm.) mountain gun [A 17] can be so divided so as to distribute its weight nearly even-



MOUNTAIN GUN ON MULE BACK.

ly on the backs of three mules, each carrying about 200 lbs. One takes the barrel (90 kilos.), another the carriage without the wheels (90 kilos.), and the third the wheels (36 kilos.), and the shaft. To this is to be added the weight of the equipment, 88.18 lbs. (40 kilos). The pack saddles are made uniform so that the parts of the gun may be distributed at will. It fires 5.18 lb. cast-iron circular shells, 60 ball steel shrapnel and 55 ball grape shot. Upon good roads or in level districts the gun may also be drawn by the mule which would otherwise carry the wheels in special cases, for example, over very bad ground, the gunners also help to draw the gun. The little Bush gun [A 18] is intended to meet the special requirements of African warfare. Its heav-



MOUNTAIN GUN WITH CARRIAGE AND MULE.

The following is a diagram of hits made with this gun in practice at Meppen, Aug. 8, 1884: The target on the left, 20.6 m. long by 0.7 m. wide, shows the practice at 1789 yards (1636 m.); that on the right, 29.2 m. long by 6.6 m. wide, the practice at 3312 yards (3028 m.); ten shots, shrapnel, at each target, 50 per cent. of hits required for a mark. On the first target the mean longitudinal deviation was 40 ft.; mean lateral deviation 1.37 ft.

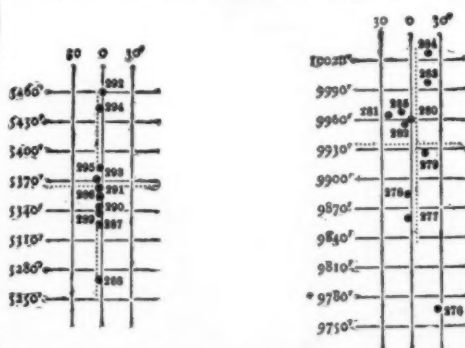


DIAGRAM OF HITS WITH MOUNTAIN GUN.

* P. P. C. is prismatic powder, that of /68 is black, with seven perforations, and those of /82 and /85 brown. W. P. C. /89 is cube powder, smokeless. G. G. P. is coarse grained gunpowder, and F. G. P. fine grained gunpowder. L/ indicates length in calibres.

iest part, the barrel, weighs but 88.18 lbs. (40 kilos.), and it is readily transported even over difficult ground and in a hot climate. Its calibre is 1.46 in. (3.7 cm.) and it throws a pound shell (0.450 kilos.) 2,734 yards (2,500 m.). Its ammunition is single ball shells (with a bursting charge of 0.044 lbs.) and case shot, carrying thirty-six balls, each weighing 0.024 lbs. It is mounted on a carriage of steel, with trunnion bearings. The barrel rotates on a vertical pivot and can be fixed by means of a set bolt. The axle box covers are fastened by key-bolts so that the axle can be easily removed. The steel wheels are also removable. When the condition of the ground does not admit of transporting the gun on its carriage it can be disassembled and the several parts carried by men for long distances. This gun has given proof of its value in various expeditions into the interior of Africa.

NAVAL GUNS IN KRUPP'S EXHIBIT.

The naval guns shown in the Krupp Pavilion are one 12.01 in. one 8.26 in., and three quick firing guns, one 5.9 in., one 4.72 in., and the third 3.43 in. in calibre. The 12.01 in. (30.5 cm.) gun [A 2] L/35, is mounted on an hydraulic carriage, consisting of an upper carriage, the frame and the turn table. The gun rests by its trunnions on the carriage. The recoil is taken up by two brake cylinders mounted on the frame, the pistons being attached to the upper carriage and entering the cylinders when the gun is fired. The liquid displaced during recoil passes off through a valve, the cross sectional area of flow being varied by means of a conical rod in such a manner that the resistance during the recoil remains as uniform as possible.

The gun is elevated and depressed by a piston moving up and down in a hydraulic cylinder connected to the gun by a sliding piece fixed on the elevating pin or journal. The hydraulic apparatus for training is fixed on the turn table, and the gun is set in position by an hydraulic bolt.

A toothed-wheel, mounted on a vertical shaft of the frame, gears with a ring of teeth fixed below the turn-table, and serves to give the gun its lateral training. The breech closure is also operated by

is also brought into play to operate a squirt for cleaning the gun. The pressure pipes are operated by steam pump having an automatic governor, which regulates its speed according to the pressure required, and shuts off the steam when pressure water is not being used. The normal pressure is 60 atmospheres.

Determined to anticipate any possible suggestion that their guns could not be handled with ease, the Krupps have been at great expense to erect hydraulic

trical, Krupp's friction fuse-screws are employed.

[A 5] is a 8.26 in. 21 cm. gun L/35, mounted on a centre pivot ship carriage, the sides of which form one piece with the brake cylinders. The carriage rotates on a ring of balls placed on the pivot standard, and is provided with a turning device for lateral training. Elevation is given by a hand wheel, and the projectiles are raised by a rotary crane.

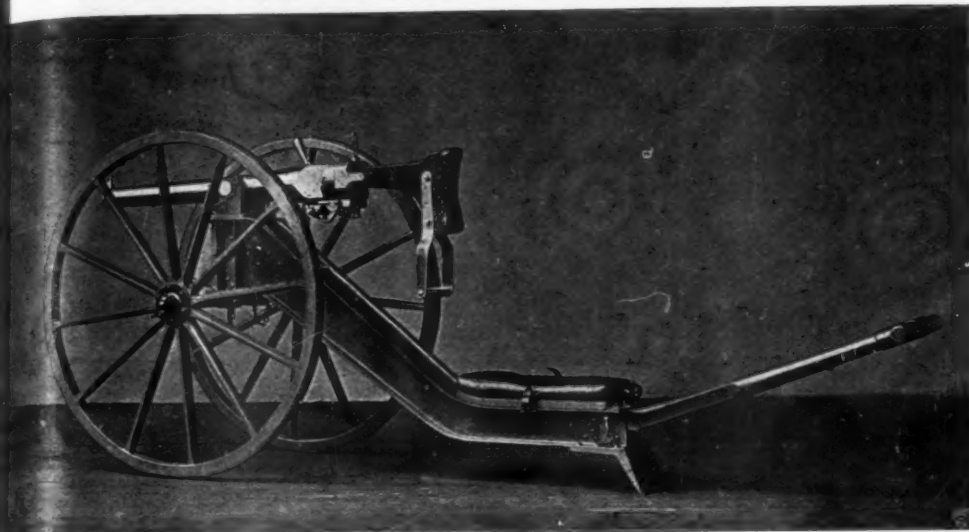
The hydraulic brake of this carriage is combined with a running-out brake by which the gun is held at the end of the recoil. The gun can be braked as desired when running out. It is run in by means of a small hand pump.

In addition to the hand driving gear, the carriage is provided with electrical driving apparatus for the turning gear, the elevating apparatus, and the projectile crane. The elevating apparatus is operated by an electric motor mounted on the left side of the frame, whilst the motors for the turning gear and the shot crane are arranged at the right hand of the frame. The connection with the hand driving gear is effected by couplings that can be readily disconnected. The serving and regulating of the motors on the carriage is effected by the gun captain, who can execute the movements of the gun for training and elevating, together or separately.

The gun is enclosed by an armor shield, which is fixed forwards to the frame and on the outer periphery of the turn-table.

[A 6] is the larger of the two quick firing guns—L/40. It is mounted on a centre pivot, ship carriage, with an inclined frame, so that the gun runs out automatically. The training is by hand wheels, and the running in and out is regulated by a clamping brake. The supports for the front sights are on the trunnion, and those for the back sight on the elevating toothed arc. The carriage has a maximum elevation of 30°, and 7° of depression. The projectiles are enclosed in brass cartridge cases, and W. P. C./89* powder is used. At Meppen fifty-five shots, quick-fire, were delivered in series of 3, 4, 5 and 10 shots, with good aiming, in 396 seconds, an average of over 8 shots per minute.

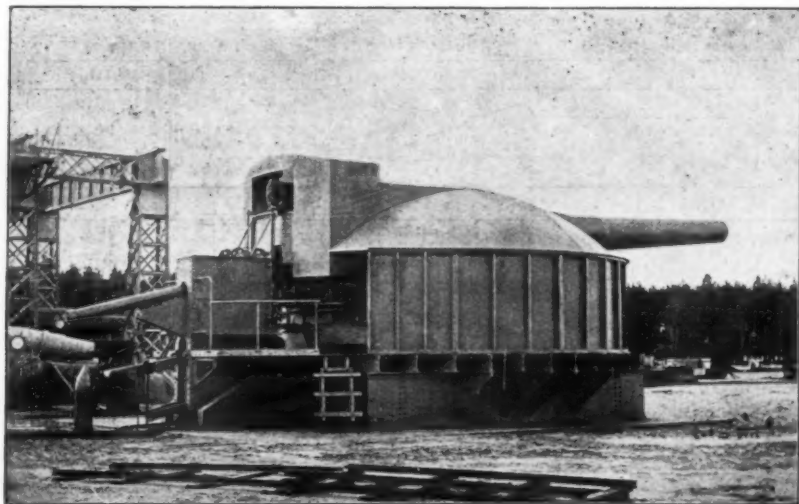
When fired, without taking note of the alteration in range, the speed was ten shots per minute, every shot fired at a range of 2,187 yards, being a hit. The gun exhibited was made in 1891, and has fired 269 shots, with full charges.



3.7 CM. (1.46") BUSH GUN ON HIGH WHEEL CARRIAGE.

hydraulic power. A platform for the gun captain is placed above the rear cross wall of the frame. From this platform one man is able to move the upper carriage forwards and backwards, to open and shut the breech, to raise and depress the ammunition-lift, to operate the loading ram, to sight, elevate, train and fire the gun.

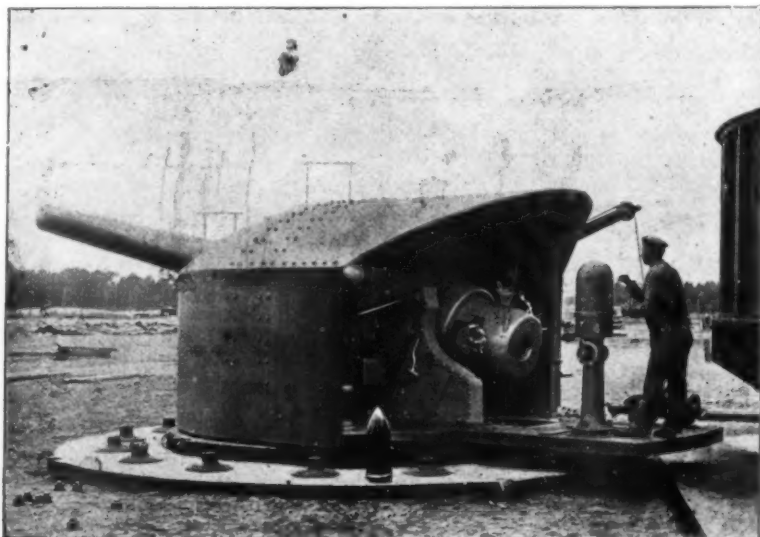
apparatus at Chicago, and guns are shown complete in their mount and equipments. It is in the power of a child to move the heaviest of the guns by setting the machinery in motion. The 12-inch Naval gun can be trained through the whole circuit in fifty seconds. The maximum of elevation is 13°, and of depression 5°. The shrapnel fired from this gun carries



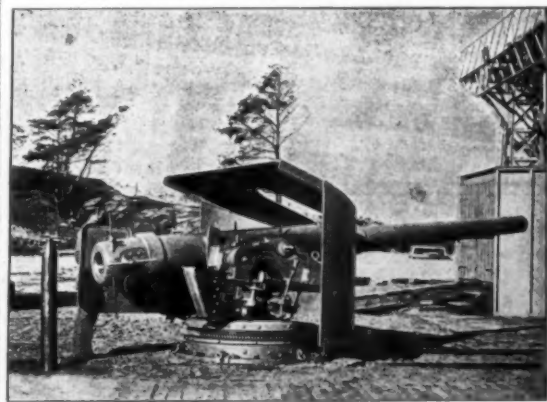
30.5 CM. (12.01") GUN L/35 ON HYDRAULIC SHIP CARRIAGE.

The breech wedge when depressed serves as a guide for the projectiles and the charge, which are driven into place by a hydraulic ramrod attached to a telescopic piston, after being brought into place by an hydraulic ammunition lift. Hydraulic power

1,360 balls, each weighing 0.22 lbs. The carriage exhibited was finished in 1887. Ninety-eight shots with full charges have been fired from the gun at Meppen, eighty-seven with P. P. C./82*, and eleven with W. P. C. 89*. For ignition, ordinary and elec-



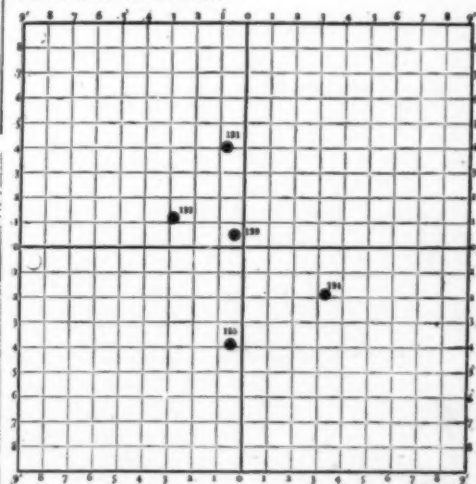
21 CM. (8.26") GUN L/35 ON CENTRE PIVOT SHIP CARRIAGE



15 CM. (5.9") Q. F. GUN L/40 ON CENTRE PIVOT SHIP CARRIAGE.

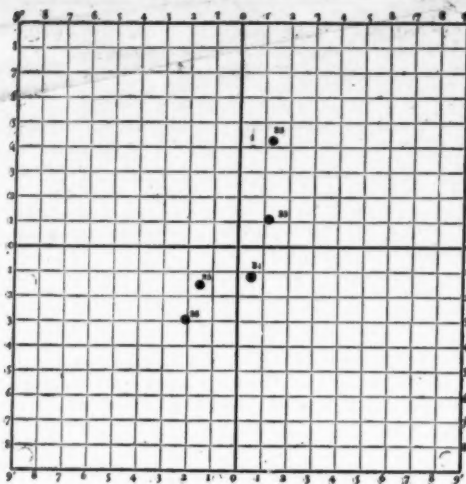
[A 7] is a smaller quick-firing gun, 4.72 in. 12 cm., calibre L/40. It is mounted on a centre pivot, cradle carriage, and is in its general characteristics similar to the gun last named. The recoil is regulated by a brake cylinder, behind which is a spring, which runs the gun out, and the gun is braked automatically. Thirteen aimed shots per minute have been fired with this gun.

Following is a diagram of hits with A. 7, at Meppen, June 16, 1891, 2734 yards (2500 m.), five shots delivered in 25 seconds:



A still smaller quick-firing gun is the 3.43 in. 8.7 cm. [A 8.] This is used for defence against torpedo boats. Nineteen aimed shots have been fired from this gun in one minute.

The following diagram shows the hits with A. 8, at 2187 yards (2000 m.) at Meppen, Aug. 18, 1891, five rounds:



[A 15] is a little boat and landing gun of 2.4 in., 6 cm., calibre L/21. Its peculiarity is the combina-

tion boat and landing carriage. At a range of 4,000 m. (4,480 yards), 50 per cent. of hits were obtained, with a series of 20 shots, at a horizontal mark 3.0 m. (10 yards) wide and 21.3 m. (25 yards) long.

A collection of projectiles of all classes accompanies the exhibit of guns. There are nearly sixty of them besides those exhibited in connection with the guns. There is also an exhibition of armor-plates, compound and nickel steel. Of the two nickel steel plates, [B 3 and B 4], it is claimed that their resistance to penetration is not excelled by any of similar manufacture. The third nickel steel plate [B 5], combines with a tenacity and capacity to resist cracking which is

very remarkable, an extraordinary resistance to penetration by the hardened steel projectile.

Guns of like calibre were used on the several plates. We add tables showing the details of armor trials and one giving full details concerning the guns here described.

The special representatives of Krupp at the World's Columbian Exposition are Messrs. A. Lauter and his assistant, Mr. A. Von Dribber, formerly of the German artillery service, gentlemen whose courtesy and intelligence adds much to the pleasure of a visit to the Krupp's Pavilion.

The representatives in New York of Herr Krupp are Messrs. Thos. Prosser and Son.

TRIALS OF NICKEL STEEL PLATES WITH CHILLED CAST STEEL AND STEEL ARMOR SHELL.

Plate.	Nickel Steel, No. 147, 15.75 in. (400 mm.) thick.					Nickel Steel, No. 40, 10.23 in. (260 mm.) thick.				
	Krupp's steel armor shell, L/2.5.					Chilled cast steel, L/2.5.				
Projectile.....	231.8 kilos.	236.6 kilos.	232.4 kilos.	238 kilos.	229.2 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.
Weight of projectile.....	(lbs. 511.02)	(bs. 514.99)	(lbs. 512.34)	(bs. 518.67)	(bs. 505.29)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)
Charge P. P. C/82.....	61 kilos.	62 kilos.	62 kilos.	62 kilos.	62 kilos.	7.35 kilos.*	7.9 kilos.*	11.5 kilos.*	36 kilos.*	47 kilos.*
Impact velocity.....	(lbs. 134.48)	(lbs. 136.68)	(lbs. 136.68)	(lbs. 136.68)	(lbs. 136.68)	(lbs. 16.203)	(lbs. 17.416)	(lbs. 25.353)	(lbs. 70.369)	(lbs. 103.616)
Impact velocity.....	468 m.	470 m.	473 m.	472 m.	473 m.	574 m.	603 m.	654 m.	526 m.	556 m.
Energy.....	(1535.4')	(1543.0')	(1553.5')	(1550.1')	(1553.5')	(1885.5')	(2040')	(2160')	(1727.7')	(1821.49')
Front penetration.....	2588.5 mt.	2635.6 mt.	2653.8 mt.	2651.3 mt.	2619 mt.	558 m.	585 m.	612 m.	534 m.	569 m.
Front penetration.....	(ts 8353.69)	(ts 8505.07)	(ts 8570.26)	(ts 8555.74)	(ts 8451.5)	(ts 2770.37)	(ts 3116.96)	(ts 3636.8)	(ts 2796.1)	(ts 2796.1)
Rear bulging.....	485 mm.	500 mm.	505 mm.	490 mm.	470 mm.	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable
Rear bulging.....	(19.1")	(19.6")	(19.8")	(19.2")	(18.5")	8 mm.	8 mm.	55 mm.	20 mm.	20 mm.
Rear bulging.....	(5.11")	(5.11")	(5.11")	(5.11")	(5.11")	(0.31")	(0.31")	(2.17")	(0.79")	(0.79")

Plate.....	Nickel Steel, No. 147, 15.75 in. (400 mm.) thick.					Nickel Steel, No. 40, 10.23 in. (260 mm.) thick.				
	Krupp's steel armor shell, L/2.5.					Chilled cast steel, L/2.5.				
Number of shot.....	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Weight of projectile.....	325.7 kilos.	325.8 kilos.	324.5 kilos.	325.2 kilos.	326 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.	51 kilos.
Weight of projectile.....	(lbs. 718.093)	(lbs. 717.15)	(lbs. 715.39)	(lbs. 716.93)	(bs. 718.7)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)	(lbs. 112.43)
Charge P. P. C/82.....	94 kilos.	94 kilos.	94 kilos.	94 kilos.	94 kilos.	7.35 kilos.*	7.9 kilos.*	11.5 kilos.*	36 kilos.*	47 kilos.*
Impact velocity.....	(lbs. 207.23)	(lbs. 207.23)	(lbs. 207.23)	(lbs. 207.23)	(lbs. 207.23)	(lbs. 16.203)	(lbs. 17.416)	(lbs. 25.353)	(lbs. 70.369)	(lbs. 103.616)
Impact velocity.....	512 m.	515 m.	517 m.	515 m.	507 m.	574 m.	603 m.	654 m.	526 m.	556 m.
Energy.....	(1682.7')	(1682.7')	(1682.7')	(1682.7')	(1682.7')	(1885.5')	(2040')	(2160')	(1727.7')	(1821.49')
Energy.....	437 mt.	441 mt.	440 mt.	440 mt.	428 mt.	558 m.	585 m.	612 m.	534 m.	569 m.
Front penetration.....	(ts 14092.3)	(ts 14234.2)	(ts 14308.5)	(ts 14234.2)	(ts 13830.9)	(ts 2770.37)	(ts 3116.96)	(ts 3636.8)	(ts 2796.1)	(ts 2796.1)
Front penetration.....	485 mm.	490 mm.	500 mm.	500 mm.	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable	not measurable
Front penetration.....	(19.1")	(19.2")	(19.6")	(19.6")	(19.6")	8 mm.	8 mm.	55 mm.	20 mm.	20 mm.
Rear bulging.....	85 mm.	95 mm.	105 mm.	105 mm.	30 mm.	(0.31")	(0.31")	(2.17")	(0.79")	(0.79")
Rear bulging.....	(3.35")	(3.74")	(4.13")	(4.13")	(1.18")	(0.31")	(0.31")	(2.17")	(0.79")	(0.79")

The projectiles directed against plate No. 40 would have, with the velocities named, a theoretical penetration into an iron plate of.....

The projectiles directed against plate No. 49 would have, with the velocities named, a theoretical penetration into a steel plate of.....

*The powder used for these three shots was W. P. C/89.

TRIALS OF COMPOUND PLATES WITH CHILLED CAST STEEL AND STEEL ARMOR SHELLS.

Plate.....	Compound plate No. 8, 11.3 inches, 300 mm. thick.					Compound No. 85, 15.7 in. (400 mm.) thick.				
	Chilled cast steel, L/2.5, 515.8 pounds (234 kilos.)					Chilled cast steel, L/2.5, 515.8 pounds (234 kilos.)				
Projectile.....	I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of shot.....	94.7 pounds (234 kilos.) of powder.					220.4 lbs. (100 kilos.)				
Charge P. P. C/83.....	94.7 pounds (234 kilos.) of powder.					220.4 lbs. (100 kilos.)				
Impact velocity.....	1334.3 ft. (406.7 m.)	1337.6 ft. (407.7 m.)	1334.3 ft. (406.7 m.)	1335.9 ft. (407.2 m.)		1550.54 ft. (472.6 m.)	1527.58 ft. (466.6 m.)	1563 ft. (476.1 m.)		
Energy.....	6365.9 ft. (1972.7 m.)	6398.16 (1987.7 m.)	6365.9 ft. (1972.7 m.)	6391.7 (1977.5 m.)		11891.49 (3655 mt.)	11588.15 (3591 mt.)	1208.98 (3740 mt.)		
Front penetration.....	14.9 in. (380 mm.)	8.2 in. (210 mm.)	10 in. (255 mm.)	10 in. (255 mm.)		Not measurable	Not measurable	Not measurable		
Bulge at back.....	4.9 in. (125 mm.)	1.38 in. (35 mm.)	1.5 in. (38 mm.)	1.58 in. (40 mm.)		0.79 in. (20 mm.)	5.11 in. (130 mm.)	1.18 in. (30 mm.)		

DESCRIPTION AND BALLISTIC DATA FOR THE KRUPP GUNS.

Gun.	Calibre.	Length of barrel.	Length of bore.	Weight of gun.	Weight of charged projectile.	Charge.	Initial velocity.	Energy.		Greatest range.	Elevation.
								Total.	Per kilo of weight of barrel.		
	Inches.	Feet.	Feet.	Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Feet.	Tons.	Lbs.	Yds.	Degrees.

A 1. 42 cm.	16.54	45.93	41.66	120.46	2204.6	903.8	1981.6	60002.8	1099.4	9600	10 1/2
A 2. 30.5 cm.	12.01	35.	32.	61.46	1003.09	227.67	2224	34728	1245.5	11,975	13
A 3. 25 cm.	11.02	36.75	33.99	42.62	799.59	372.74	2067	22396	1164.5	22,300	45
A 4. 24 cm.	9.45	31.51	29.15	30.51	474	92.59	2300	17324	1252	21,872	44
A 5. 21 cm.	8.26	24.6	22.08	13.98	308.6	51.80	2336	5012	1474.9	14,436	25
A 6. 15 cm. R.F.	5.9	19.55	18.20	4.44	88.18	16.09	2379	3456	1718.1	16,273	30
A 7. 12 cm. R.F.	4.72	15.75	14.70	2.078	44.09	8.27	2585	1840	1970.7	10,908	20
A 8. 8.7 cm. R.F.	3.43	11.42	10.56	1.139	19.84	4.14	2411	800	1545.6	10,200	25
A 9. 7.5 cm. R.F.	2.95	6.18	5.53	0.315	13.23	4.96	1640	247	1724.8	4156	8
A 10. 10.5 cm. siege.	4.13	12.01	11.35	1.159	35.27	10.36	2044	868	1650.0	11,280	35
A 11. 24 cm. mortar.	9.45	4.99	3.94	1.72	289.8	11.90	656	895	1143.0	1401	45
A 12. 7.5 cm. mortar.	2.95	1.57	1.22	110. lbs.	9.43	0.44	656	24.42	1165.6	3576	45
A 13. 7.5 cm. field.	2.95	6.49	6.23	683 lbs.	12.89	1.124	1640	240.6	1755.9	6890	20
A 14. 7.5 cm. light field.	2.95	5.91	5.46	518 lbs.	9.43	0.882	1503	150.1	639.0	5900	20
A 15. 6 cm. boat.	2.4	4.10	3.69	232 lbs.	6.60	0.882	1168	62.6	1635.2	4867	20
A 16. 7.5 cm. mountain.	2.95	3.20	12.75	220 lbs.	9.48	0.882	984	61.0	135.4	4265	20
A 17. 6 cm. mountain.	2.36	3.28	2.88	194 lbs.	5.18	0.441	919	30.3	752.2	3720	20
A 18. 3.7 cm. Bash.	1.46	4.75	1.34	88 lbs.	0.99	0.154	1329	12.1	672.0	2734	10

SOME EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

The following cut shows the figure target made by Company F, 7th Regiment, N. Y., Capt. Geo. W. Rand, recently, while at rifle practice at Creedmoor Range. It will be noticed that the shots are well in the centre of the target, the whole size of which was about 12 ft. by 6 ft. As the members of the company were instructed to avoid shooting at the silhouettes at the extreme ends, on examining the centre of the target, it will be seen how faithfully the instructions were followed by the grouping of shots in the centre.

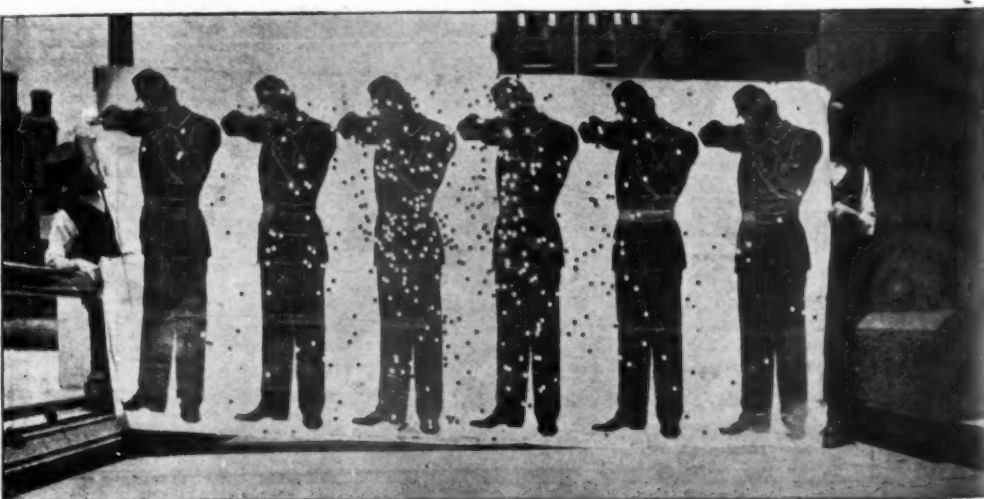
On this target 470 shots were fired; there were 42 men in the front rank and 42 in the rear rank. Four sergeants and three coaches fired with the front rank, making a total of 49; five coaches firing with the rear rank made a total of 47. The target above shown is the rear rank target. The number of hits in the figures or silhouettes was 244 or 51.9 per cent., and the number of hits on the target was 424 or 90.2 per cent. The number of hits on the two central figures was 179 or 73.3 per cent. of the total number of hits. The average distance at which these shots were delivered was 220 yards. The grouping of the shots on the central figure shows how accurate the shooting was for line.

The target differs very little in appearance from the targets at which Companies A, B, D, G, H, and I fired, all the targets showing the shots grouped in much the same manner. In each instance, nearly all the men firing hit the target in either the black or the white, but Co. F had 119 more shots in the black than A, 38 more than B, 50 more than D 121

more than G, 46 more than H, and 83 more than I. Each company fired at two targets, and our illustration represents only one of the F targets. The targets represented 120 men in single rank, and each simulated man was hit, on an average, 29 times,

and any 120 of the 7th Regiment men opposed to the 120 of the simulated enemy made 460 hits on the enemy's front rank.

We are indebted to the *Seventh Regiment Gazette* for the above illustration and the facts concerning it.



THE TRAINING OF BOYS FOR SEAMEN.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND FREMANTLE, of the English Navy, in a paper read not very long since, before the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain, upon the training of seamen, sums up as the requirements for a modern man-of-war's man, the following:

1. Habit of a sea life, sea legs, sea stomach, etc.
2. Physique, activity, hardness, power to stand considerable changes of climate, and of enduring prolonged spells of exceptionally hard work.
3. Efficiency in boat work, anchor work, and general seamanlike knowledge of the day.
4. Efficiency in gunning and torpedo work of all descriptions.
5. Education, intelligence, and trustworthiness.
6. Alertness, readiness of resource, quickness of decision, in fact, the many qualities which are included in the expressive word "smartness."
7. Knowledge of stoking and work in the engine room.

The excellent impression made in New York Harbor recently by the seamen of the British Navy, the uniformly good conduct, fidelity to duty and efficiency found in them under all circumstances and in all parts of the world make it advisable to inquire into the English system of training.

The boys are quartered on board harbor ships, and their instruction is such as pertains to ship and ship life. The first instruction is in regard to the habitation in which the boy is placed—the ship. This, the habitat of his naval life, is naturally a matter of the greatest interest to him. After being instructed in regard to his bag and hammock his first instruction is in regard to the parts of the ship and the fittings of ship. The second instruction follows, and consists of boat pulling, and parts and fittings of boats; then follow in succession the teaching of bends and hitches, with the monkey topsail, masts and yards, standing rigging and sails. After that comes the semaphore, flags and pennants, the lead and line, compass and sailing cutter instruction. Finally comes knotting and splicing, blocks, ropework, compass and helm brig model, running rigging, mat and sennit, etc.

The seamanship instruction for first-class boys includes tailoring, signaling, sailmaking, seamanship, boat pulling, boat sailing instruction again, exercise aloft, swimming, signals, etc.

Before the system of shore training for seagoing and ship living boys be finally adopted a thorough and professional examination and expression of opinion should be had. We believe that such an inquiry would show that barrack trained lads acquire the faults of institutionalism, a want of alertness, self-reliance, readiness of resource, quickness of decision and individuality, which should be pre-eminently the qualities of a sailor. With the best intentions in the world a life in a shore habitation will lack the hardening process and discomforts inseparable from a ship life, a process of better feeding and hampering will grow up and the loss between the departure from the training station and the entry at manhood into the service will keep up and if possible grow greater.

Ships suitable for harbor service can yet be found in our Navy. The *Constitution*, *Hartford*, and *Kearsarge*, have by law a perpetual life. The *Lancaster* and *Pensacola* have ample space for boys. As Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby well says: "But in the matter of education, the paramount quality to be engendered and cultivated, in every young seaman, so that it shall become a habit—is seamanship. That is how the ship can be best taken care of or nursed; and how we can best disarm the elements when they are unfavorable, and use them when they are favorable to us."

A DESPATCH from the Pacific Coast to the New York Times says: "The King is dead. Long live the King! The Infanta Eulalie has departed, but there comes another greater than the gracious Princess—the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, who will one day wear the crown of Austro-Hungary and whose destiny is to rule over 40,000,000 people. The Austrian man-of-war *Kaiserin Elisabeth* is steaming across the Pacific toward San Francisco, where this Imperial Prince of the House of Hapsburg-Lothringen will first set foot upon American soil."

A WELL-INFORMED observer, now travelling in Europe, in a private letter to the editor of the JOURNAL says: "No doubt you have been posted regarding the movements of the British and French fleets last month. I have seen the two, and I must say the general opinion among our naval officers, and I fully concur with them, is that the French have better organization for battle and concentration than the British. Their ships, for fighting purposes, are better than the British, and their torpedo boats away ahead of anything. We saw the squadron of the North at work at Cherbourg. The movements of the torpedo boats was perfect. A lot of them would dash out the harbor at great speed, followed by a squadron of what we would call monitors, and away they would go, no one knew where. After a day or so all would return, none broken down, none injured by colliding with one another. The British system of getting their men together from the coast guard is very fine. I saw a ship come into Queenstown with but a skeleton crew; three hundred coast guardsmen arrived next evening (within 12 hours), were taken off at once, and every man knew his duties aboard ship. The ship was coaled and off to sea inside of twenty-four hours. The admiral directed the movements of the defence fleet from his house at Queenstown, assisted by carrier pigeons from the ships and the telegraph stations along the coast. In this way the reserve vessels could be sent to any point reported to be not as strong as the enemy. The crews of the French monitors, and other ships with the large guns, are sent out in harbor vessels a certain number of times for gun practice and to get used to ship ways. These vessels are generally gone a day or two with each draft. The amount of ammunition used must be very great as they are firing constantly. I tell you these French are ready for war, and having but few ships abroad, excepting in the East Indies, they have their whole fleet to work with. At Cowes I saw the yacht race and met all the princes and dukes, and certainly they were very informal and pleasant. An American naval officer, who met the Duke of Connaught at dinner, reports that he is a tip-top fellow, and one who knows his business too. The German Emperor is more like an Englishman than a German, a sort of perpetual motion, and a good sailor as well as soldier. He is a thorough Dutchman too. I saw a lot of German men-of-war at Cowes. I think their service is well worth looking into; we might get points from them, and their regulations as well as from the English. The *Victoria* business has made the English sloth. If their best men could commit such a blunder, what in God's name will the others do? It's all nonsense to laud Admiral Tryon; he must have been a very conceited man to say the least."

SOME interesting reports on the operations of post lycoums during the past lycoum season are expected to reach the A. G. O. at an early date. It seems a pity the essays read before the several lycoums, many of them admirable professional papers, could not from year to year be collected and published as a volume "for the information and benefit of all concerned." Most of them, we fear, under present arrangements, are accumulating the dust of ages in forgotten pigeon-holes.

ONE of the most remarkable exhibitions ever made by the amateur photographer was that due to the enterprise of Staff Surgeon Colliot, of the *Collingwood*. While "snapping" the evolutions then in progress, Surgeon Colliot, in common with the rest of the fleet, was horrified at the collision between the *Camperdown* and the *Victoria*, but in the midst of all the excitement attending the catastrophe the surgeon maintained his coolness, and calmly turning his camera toward the fast-disappearing ship, caught a good, clear shot at the instant preceding her final plunge. The tremendous nature of the affair can be seen from the picture, and the keel high in air with the two propellers revolving their final turns are clearly seen in the photograph. No description can do justice to the subject, but "our artist on the spot" never did a better stroke of work than this sad memento by Staff Surgeon Colliot. The original negative was enlarged at Malta and copies are being sent all over the world.

QUALISTS of Army and Navy retirements have been in the printer's hands for a week, but it will be another week or two before we shall have them ready for distribution. Great care in proof reading is required to avoid errors. The names in the Army list are arranged under the several headings of "General and Staff Officers," "Cavalry," "Artillery" and "Infantry," and according to date, thus: 1893.—McKeever, Chauncey, Col., A. A. G., Aug. 31. Williams, Robert, Adj. Gen., Nov. 5. Eaton, John B., Capt., 2d Cav., Nov. 8. Carlin, William P., Brig. Gen., Nov. 24. Page, Charles, Col., A. S. G., Dec. 4. This includes all the Army retirements for the present year, and we shall commence our list with those for 1894.

THE exigencies of company duty are prompting several officers to seek relief from detached service to join their regiments. This is a healthy sign of a proper esprit de corps.

THE London correspondent of the New York Times, referring to the "jobbing" appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot command, says: "There are nothing but amiable feelings toward the Duke himself. He is a very nice fellow indeed, as Guelph Prince go, and has always attended diligently to his military duties. But he is neither able nor strong, and is at the utmost a rather commonplace brigade commander. To jump him, therefore, into the most important post in the English military organization—one where there is plenty of urgent work for the biggest genius going—has created frank disgust. What makes things doubly grievous is the knowledge that Lord Roberts was willing to waive the fact that Aldershot is inferior in official dignity to his recent post, and undertake its work himself. Roberts is literally idolized by the Army, and his taking up of the task where Sir Evelyn Wood's splendid talents left it would have thrilled the whole service with enthusiastic confidence."

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. EATON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, died suddenly of heart disease in Boston, Mass., August 1. After a long and honorable service, dating from December, 1862, when he was appointed Captain of the 27th Battery, New York Artillery, and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for his gallantry in action before Petersburg, Va. He was mustered out in June 1865, and in May, 1867, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, and promoted 1st Lieutenant in April, 1870. He received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain in the Regular Army for his conduct during the war as before mentioned. On December 20, 1892, he was appointed Captain and A. Q. M., and was transferred to the 2d U. S. Cavalry, in January, 1893, vice Capt. Jas. N. Allison, 2d Cav., appointed to the Q. M. D., and afterward transferred to the Subsistence Department. Since his return to the line Captain Eaton has done no duty as he would have attained the retiring age, 64, on November 8 next. Captain Eaton was an efficient and conscientious duty officer, and his death will be sincerely mourned, especially in the 3d U. S. Artillery, in which regiment he served for over a quarter of a century. The remains were taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

MR. THOMAS JEWELL, the aged father of Comdr. Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. N., died Aug. 8 at Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET STUART HEINTZELMAN, widow of Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, died suddenly at Boyce, Va., Aug. 9. Gen. Heintzelman died May 1, 1880.

MR. JAMES H. SAMPSON, father of Asst. Engr. B. C. Sampson, U. S. Navy, died Aug. 7, at Galena, Ill., aged 70 years and 6 months. His son was with him at the time of his death.

GENERAL DE LARTIGUE, a distinguished officer of the French Army, died a few days ago at Toulouse, France. His memorable charge at Reischaffen during the Franco-Prussian war was one of the most brilliant deeds of that war.

MISS MARY T. DERBY, who shot herself through the heart at Chicago Aug. 7, was a sister of Captain George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and a daughter of Capt. George H. Derby, "John Phoenix," of immortal memory. She had suffered greatly from insomnia, which caused the fatal act.

THE funeral of the late Rear Admiral Jenkins, U. S. N., retired, took place at Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, and was conducted with unusual privacy for the obsequies of one so prominent as the deceased officer. Eight enlisted men from the receiving-ship *Dale* acted as body bearers. At 3 P. M. brief services were held at the Jenkins residence, and the interment was at the Arlington National Cemetery. Secretary Herbert has written a very eulogistic letter concerning the dead officer to the latter's son.

MANY in this country will regret to learn of the sudden death of that cultured and distinguished British officer, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, in London, Aug. 12, from heart disease. He joined in 1843 and was retired in 1890. He was a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Military Knight Commander of the Bath, and a member of the French Legion of Honor and of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He is the author of several military works of excellence, including the well known "Hamley's Operations of War."

IT was a custom of antiquity for every passer-by to cast a stone on the mound which marked the resting place of the honored dead; but it would seem almost superfluous to add a tribute to the memory of one who for nearly forty-four years filled every place in active service to which he was called, without fear and without reproach. There is probably no officer of the Army whose name will be kept longer green, or by a greater number, than that of Col. Henry M. Black. In his stalwart frame was a heart as big as that of an ox, and as gentle as that of a little child. When his epitaph is written let it be, "I pray thee, then, write me as one that loves his fellowmen."—J. B.

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., relieved from duty at World's Fair and ordered to join his station at Sandy Hook.
Additional leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, A. A. C.

THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED
For previous answers, see Infantry Drill Regulations
with addenda published by the Army and Navy
Journal.

No. 208, "K."

As to the true meaning of par. 248, guard manual, some contend that the sentry, if spoken to, does not salute the officers, from whom he properly receives orders, but first comes to port arms, halting, etc., before doing so, and salutes only as the officer leaves, while others contend that, if spoken to, he first salutes, then comes to port arms, and salutes again as the officer leaves. The paragraph is rather misleading, from the fact that, if not spoken to, he salutes, as prescribed in par. 245. Ans.—A similar question to above was answered in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 24.

No. 209, "A. B. C."

Par. 150 prescribes the method of forming a relief—no exception is made on account of the small number of men.

No. 300, "F." asks

1. Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 64. After unloading bayonets from the port, may the port be returned? Ans.—No.

2. Par. 192. In Company Right Turn the guide is the pivot, the sergeant marches by the right flank, and the man on his left obliquely to his side as you suggest.

3. Par. 206. I understand that numbers two and three of the rear rank do not allow the man on the pivot flank utterly to break away from them, but that they partly close up to their file leaders, so that the rear rank presents what might be described as an echelon of individuals. Ans.—No one but the pivot man closes up. He closes at the command March.

4. Par. 245. The military pronunciation of oblique has been fixed by order as oblique instead of obliques. I understand that the military pronunciation of lieutenant has practically been fixed by universal custom in the Army as lieutenant instead of leftenant or lieutenant. Has the pronunciation of route been fixed, either by order or by universal custom in the Army? And if it has, is it root or rout? Ans.—In giving commands, oblique is usually pronounced oblique; lieutenant is correct; route, whenever used meaning rout, is pronounced rowt. These are matters of custom, not orders.

No. 301, "A. B. C."

The position for battalion staff in column is prescribed in par. 255.

No. 302, "Necessity."

Marching the line of platoon columns by the flank, Par. 364, is there any authority for changing the direction of the head of the column to the right or left, as in marching up a street in line of platoon columns by the flank and needing to turn it down a side street to the right or left in the same organization? I can find no authorization for the change though I see the necessity for such a movement. Ans.—The movement is not prescribed.

No. 303, "H. N. L."

The Attack—First Lieutenant commands, First and Fourth Section Halt; now this would leave the first and fourth sections some distance apart; are they marched to the front with this interval between the first and fourth sections, or is the interval closed up, and if so, by what orders? Ans.—The interval may be preserved or not according to the orders of the captain. The interval may be closed by directing one section to close in upon the other, or by the commands Assemble, MARCH. (Par. 566.)

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS.

"X."

1. Troop mounted, at muster and inspection, armed with pistol and sabre. The command Inspection arms being given, do the men execute inspection pistol, at once, as in Par. 175, or wait until the approach of the inspector, as in Par. 161? Ans.—The troopers wait until the inspector approaches the right, as in Par. 161. See Paras. 1688, 573 and 574.

2. Same as above and armed with sabre only, and the sabres in the scabbards at the command Inspection arms. Do the men all draw sabre at that command, or is it necessary to give the command Draw sabre before the command Inspection arms, or do they draw them as the inspector approaches the right? Ans.—The troop should be at carry sabre before giving the command Inspection arms, when armed with the sabre only. See Par. 190.

REMARK.—Observe that inspection pistol is simultaneous from the holster, and that inspection sabre successive from the carry. Also the sabre is returned as soon as inspected, as in 161.

"G. P. F."

Is it proper for cavalry troops to turn out for dress parade, dismounted, with an infantry battalion? It was done at Fort Bayard. The Inspecting General of the Department, when last there, decided that it cannot be done, as Cavalry Drill Regulations do not provide for dismounted parades; but the colonel in command of the post decides we must do it, and at times it. Ans.—No form of parade except mounted is prescribed for cavalry.

"Battery A."

Par. 218, 264 and 1028 of the Artillery Drill Regulations. An officer wishing to inspect a battery dismounted, armed with sabre only, would he command Inspection Sabres or Inspection Arms? If a battery was armed with pistols and sabres what command would he give? Ans.—The command in either case would be Inspection, ARMS.

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DRILL REGULATIONS OF A BOARD.

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Had the War Department offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best complete "Drill Regulations," suitable to a Republican form of government and volunteer armies, and incidentally useful to the Regular Army in time of peace, it would no doubt now have its choice of the best products of its

brightest minds in that line. What Government would conduct a campaign by having a board in command of its armies? Such a campaign would lack just what our Drill Regulations grievously lack, a one-mindedness and a continued purpose. The new Drill Regulations, almost on every page, show a series of compromises, just such as often occur in coming to a finding and sentence in court-martial cases, and due to which method results are ultimately obtained, unsatisfactory to every member.

Like the book of Genesis, as explained in the Hesper Criticism, it is made up of extracts from various writings with an effort to blend these into a harmonious whole. A little of the discarded German regulations (adapted), some more copied verbatim, a pinch of our experiences during the late war in the line of "go as you please," sweetened to suit the taste with Upton. Already we have a volume of interpretations and decisions about as large as the book itself and more to come. Many of these decisions will themselves need interpretations before they are plain.

Throughout the book one is constantly referred back, again and again, until you are ultimately landed in squad drill and the school of the soldier, and it would seem that "on these two hang all the law and the prophets."

Let us pray, also, that at some future time the book may be indexed so as to be of some use to the perplexed investigator.

For this condition of affairs we attach no blame to the patient Recorder of the Board, nor to any of its members, any one of which gentlemen could probably alone produce excellent drill regulations, and without the glaring faults and discrepancies of the one produced by them collectively. One thing is certain about the book—it is unsatisfactory as a whole. Uniformity in the details of drill is impossible, and much of it is conducive to looseness in methods and harmful to strict discipline in the ranks. The whole book lacks that clearness and simplicity so essential for raw troops and volunteer armies. At the most critical moments of battle, a subaltern occupies the most responsible position in a company. The Captain, who should lead, is lost somewhere in the rear, where he can neither be heard nor his influence and example felt. Companies should have not less than 85 men, and regiments three battalions, to properly fulfil the conditions of these Drill Regulations. What prospect is there of this increase for many years to come? When Regular officers have such a time trying to find out what the book says and means, imagine what it will be to the man who, right from civil life and without other aid, tries to drill a company which he has raised in a volunteer regiment for our next war. The conditions that exist in this country call for drill regulations of extreme simplicity and great clearness of expression. Everything not absolutely necessary should be expunged, all flimsy work done away with. An absolute uniformity of all rules applicable to similar conditions. Have no useless movements to needlessly tire men out or unnecessary long delays at inspections and formations. Let utility, common sense and simplicity, be the motto of drill regulations for the U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

HONORS TO THE FLAG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has often struck me that altogether too little attention is paid to our flag in our Army, particularly by the enlisted men. I have seen a crowd of enlisted men looking on at the review of an organization to which they did not belong, and standing close to the flank of the column as it passed by, allow the colors to go by with no sign of recognition of any kind. Similarly the crowd of civilians looking on showed no sign of recognition as the colors passed.

The fault of the enlisted men—if fault it was—was primarily due to neglect of proper instruction on the part of their officers. The failure to recognize the colors on the part of the onlooking civilians is the fault of want of education in the idea of showing respect for the flag and arises from thoughtlessness rather than any want of respect.

On the Fourth of July, just passed, I looked on from a window and saw the military and civic procession go by, and in no case was there any respect shown to the flag by any one in the great mass of onlookers. At one of the largest posts in the country, where a band concert is given every Sunday evening in the season, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played as the last piece at every concert. It used to be received by every one, officers and all, with no sign of recognition, every one seated, and the gentlemen with heads covered when the weather was such that they could sit out of doors. Finally the post adjutant started the idea of every one (among the officers at least) rising and uncovering as the first notes of the piece were struck. At first the crowd of guests did not understand, thinking it was a movement to leave the concert; but they soon saw the intent, and in a very short time every one arose, the gentlemen uncovered, and all stood during the rendering of the piece, and this was kept up during the rest of my stay there. This may seem a "fad" to some; but I believe it to be a good one, and I believe that we Americans should set the example and the sentiment be cultivated everywhere, so that the flag will be recognized by uncovering whenever it is passed, particularly when carried by an armed force, and the "Star Spangled Banner" be recognized as religiously as an Englishman will recognize "God Save the Queen." Can you help to set the ball a-rolling?

[Our correspondent also sends us an article from the Troy Times, giving an interesting description of the methods of teaching patriotism in the industrial schools of New York, with the dramatic gestures accompanying the utterance of "one country, one language, one flag."]

"What do nautical people mean by 'tacking'?" said one girl to another. "Don't you know that?" "Not exactly." "Why, tacking—er—tacking is sailing on the bias."—Life.

THE STATE TROOPS

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, August 8, 1893.

As military and World's Fair go hand in hand these days. The directory has found that the gate receipts from the soldier visitors were not to be despised, and are offering a few inducements for them to attend the Fair. The presence of the military organizations inside the grounds draws many a fifty-cent piece into the exposition treasury from Chicago people who have seen enough of the Fair itself, but who are anxious for a sight of the soldier boys.

On the evening of August 7 the 8th Ohio Infantry broke camp on Seventy-first Street, after a ten days' stay in Chicago. During this time Col. Geyer, the commander, and his regiment have made many friends among the militia of the city. Col. Geyer insists on his command being up to the Regular Army standard. The ceremonies during the encampment were as near perfect as good discipline and a thorough knowledge of the drill regulations could make them. The 2d Ohio is now in camp on the same grounds. Adj. Gen. Alfred Orendorf has issued the order calling the entire State Guard to Chicago Aug. 25-4.

Two famous National Guard organizations of the South are in Chicago at present. They are the Washington Light Artillery and Battery B, of New Orleans. They came as an escort to Gov. Foster, of Louisiana, and to assist in the dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana building, August 10. In the Governor's party were: Mrs. Foster, Maj. Gen. J. W. Durpee, Miss Durpee, Lieut. Col. R. M. Kutz, Col. Chas. Knutson, Maj. G. S. Kauter, Maj. A. B. Barker, Maj. W. H. Price, Lieut. Col. J. S. Barton, U. S. A., Capt. F. T. Maxwell, Col. F. C. Zacherli and Judge A. Samsola. The visitors were met by Battery D, Illinois National Guard, and a detachment of the Chicago Hussars, who escorted them to their hotel and camping ground.

The Washington Light Artillery has a war record of sixty battles. It was originally started in 1838 as the N. A. American Artillery, under command of Gen. H. L. Tracy. In 1841 the name was changed to Washington Battalion, and in 1844 it was augmented by the transfer of the Louisiana Legion and made the Washington regiment, commanded by Gen. Percival F. Smith. In 1845, upon the occupation of the Texas frontier, Gen. Zach. Taylor made a call for artillery volunteers and this command responded, reporting at Corpus Christi, Texas, under command of Gen. Gaines. In 1846, having returned home, they again responded as infantry, and served throughout the war. In 1861 the Washington Artillery, at that time a battalion of four batteries, was the first to offer its services to the Confederate Government for the term of the war, and they served in the Army of Virginia until the close of the war. It was one of the guns of this organization that fired the first shot at Bull Run, on the Confederate side, and they also opened the famous artillery duel at Gettysburg. Since the war the organization has developed into a benevolent society, with apical military and social features. One of the things that the command feels especially proud of is the erection of a monument to its dead in Metairie Cemetery upon which are inscribed the names of those killed and the battles the command participated in. The organization numbers on its roster at all times the pick and flower of New Orleans and Southern chivalry. The officers of the battalion are: Col. J. B. Richardson, Maj. G. W. Booth, Capt. and Adj. A. H. H. De Grange, Capt. and Surg. J. T. Scott, Jr. The three batteries are commanded by Capt. H. M. Isaacson, Captain Eugene May, and Lieutenant Baker, respectively.

The 3d and 4th Battalions of Infantry of the Louisiana Guard have also been at the Fair encamped on Michigan Place. The 3d Battalion is commanded by Maj. R. H. Keene, and the 4th by Maj. Emory E. Wood. These commands were also present at the dedication of the Louisiana building.

Two hundred National Guard surgeons have been in attendance at the third annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. The convention was called to order at 10:30 in the amphitheatre of the Rush Medical College by Col. Nicholas Senn, Surgeon General of Illinois. Mayor Harrison made an address of welcome on behalf of Chicago. Maj. Truman W. Miller, of the Illinois Guard, welcomed them to the birth place of the Association. Col. Albert H. Briggs, of Buffalo, in the absence of Col. Lewis W. Reed, of Pennsylvania, responded for the Association. President Nicholas Senn read his annual address, which was an exhaustive treatise on internal affairs. In the evening the officers enjoyed a reception at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Nicholas Senn, at 582 Dearborn Avenue, at which there were over one thousand guests, consisting mostly of the officers and ladies of the Regular Army, the National Guard and physicians of the city.

The second day of the convention met in the Army Hospital building at the World's Fair, at which time the name of the Association was changed to "Association of Military Surgeons of the United States," so as to include the Army and Navy, and the Marine Hospital Corps. At the same time steps were taken for the organization of an international military surgeons convention, to be held in 1894. Papers were read on many subjects of interest to the medical branch of the Service. Major General Schell, Lieut. Surgeon General Tryon and Dr. W. G. M. and detailed the following officers to be present: Maj. Valery Harvard and A. C. Girard, Capt. Lewis A. La Gard and Capt. R. Ewing, and Col. R. J. D. Irwin, of the Army; Dr. D. N. Bertolotto, of the Navy, and Gen. J. B. Hamilton and Capt. Chas. H. Wertenbaker, of the Marine Hospital Corps. At this meeting it was also decided to establish a journal representing the association at Philadelphia, of which Dr. A. Davis is to be the editor.

At Thursday's meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, president; Col. D. J. D. Irwin, of Chicago, 1st vice-president; Col. Lewis W. Reed, of Philadelphia, 2d vice-president; Col. E. Chancellor, of St. Louis, secretary, and Maj. L. G. Carr, of Cincinnati, treasurer.

Capt. Chas. Adams, assistant surgeon of the 1st Illinois Infantry, and chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is entitled to much credit for the splendid reception tendered the visiting surgeons by the citizens of Chicago.

AUGUST 15.

Brig. Gen. Harris A. Wheeler, the new commander of the 1st Brigade of the Illinois Guard, has recommended the following appointments for his brigade staff: John M. Milton Oliver, J. A.; Leroy T. Stewart, Insp. Gen.; Geo. Moulton, Insp. R. H. Frasier, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Dr. James H. Etheridge, Surg., with the rank of major; Chas. Frederick Smith, Q. M. F. H. Ray, commissary; Gilbert T. Wicks, A. D. C., and W. F. McNally, A. D. C., with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Maj. Wm. N. Pelous was appointed A. A. G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, some time ago.

The new staff officers, with one or two exception, have been in the State military service for a number of years. The new judge advocate, while not a member of the Illinois Guard, is a veteran of the late war. Leroy T. Stewart, the assistant inspector general, comes from the Ohio National Guard, having served in the 4th Infantry and 5th Battery of that State; he has also been a trusted non-commissioned officer in the 1st and 2d Illinois Infantry. Dr. James H. Etheridge is a well known physician of Chicago and a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENCAMPMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA GUARD.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 10, 1893.

The annual encampment of the North Carolina State Guard at Camp Bogart, near Morehead City, was so entirely different from anything of the kind that I had seen in

the South, that it can well be regarded as a long step forward in the material progress and advancement of the National Guard.

The camp was admirably located immediately on the bay or sound, and about three miles west of Morehead City, the railroad passing about 200 yards from the right flank of the camp. The ground had evidently been selected with care and the camp lines laid down with true military precision. The troops in camp consisted of the 1st and 2d Infantry, commanded, respectively, by Col. Wood and Broton, and forming a brigade under the personal command of Brig.-Gen. Cotton, the whole being under the general command and supervision of Gen. F. H. Cameron, Adjutant-General of North Carolina, under whose direction the camp was established and its work planned and executed. Gen. Cameron is an old and experienced soldier and had for many years been Inspector-General of the State before his promotion to the Adjutant-Generalcy. He has long been known as one of the strongest thinkers and most progressive men in the National Guard, and while kind and considerate in his administration, is yet a strict disciplinarian, evidently holding in great contempt anything savoring of mock or parlor soldiering.

Even at first glance it was easy to see that the plan of the camp and execution of its work was under strict and experienced military supervision, for scarcely in a camp of Regular soldiers could duty have been performed in a more thorough and orderly manner. The troops went into camp on July 18 and broke camp and returned home on July 22. Work commenced from the hour of their arrival and ceased only when the last sentry was relieved to take the cars for home.

The routine of daily duty will show at a glance that it was no picnic, viz.: At sunrise the four battalions turned out and drilled for an hour and a half (principally in extended order). Then followed breakfast and the various calls. Then guard mounting, policing camp, inspection of camp, officers school, rifle practice (two companies being told off at a time). At 4:30 regimental drill for an hour and a half, followed by dress parade at 6:30, and then, with the exception of guard duty, the work of the day was over. On the day before camp broke the regular routine of daily work was varied by a very well executed and hotly-contested field manoeuvre (sham battle), followed late in the day by a rigid inspection of the entire brigade, who paraded in heavy marching order. In fact, it was literally a camp of work and instruction all the way through, and I was informed by men and officers who had been present at all of the encampments held by the State Guard for the past ten or fifteen years that it was by far the most successful and satisfactory encampment ever held in the State. Gen. Cameron was ably seconded in his work by Col. Smith, Inspector General; Col. B. Cameron, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Col. Howell, Q. M. General; Col. Kenan, A. G. Major Battle, Surg. Gen.; Capt. Jones and Lieut. Davis, U. S. A., respectively, in charge of instruction in rifle practice and the new tactics, and one and all spoke in the warmest terms of the unflagging interest and zeal shown by the officers and men of the brigade in acquiring information. The officers of the Regular Army were especially loud in their praise of the camp and the thorough order, system and discipline which prevailed at all times.

It happened to be present on the day that Gov. Carr reviewed the troops, and a handsomer review I never saw. Each regiment, headed by its own splendid band moved like one man. The distances and alignments were perfectly kept, while not a single error was made in saluting.

The force in camp numbered between 700 and 800, composed of the flower of the young men of the State, and although they were in camp about ten days, I was informed that never a single case of serious sickness or of drunkenness or insubordination had occurred.

Morehead City, being one of the great summer resorts of the South, was filled with visitors who visited the camp every evening to witness the drills and dress parades, and who were unanimous in their praise of the beautiful order in which the camp was kept and the universal courtesy and hospitality of the officers and men, to all of which I take sincere pleasure in adding the testimony of an old soldier and

Visitor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE National Guard of Pennsylvania this year have held separate encampments in different parts of the State, each organization selecting its own locality, with the approval of the Adjutant General's Office. During the encampments a day was set apart for the annual inspection of each command, the Governor, Major-Gen. Snowden and the several brigade commanders, with their respective staffs, attending. These inspections have been very thorough and have embraced, besides the numerous drills in the school of the soldier and company, skirmishing and ceremonies, discipline, condition of arms and equipments, clothing, books, and papers. All have been carefully observed and a rating given to every unit in the different organizations of the service. The annual inspections this year were held at the different camps. Those of the 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Decert, were held as follows: 6th Regiment, Colonel Schell, at Saratoga, July 17; 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, Captain Wilson, at Devon, July 18;

2nd Regt., Col. Bowman, at Ship Road, July 18; Camp Look, so named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Samuel K. Look, who was killed at Gettysburg; 3d Regt., Col. Babyns, at Milmont, July 19; 3d Regt., Col. Magnolia; State Fencibles, Battalion, Major Brazier; Gray Invincibles, Capt. Hallstock, and Battery A, Capt. Stafford, at Torressdale, July 20.

The returns of the official inspection we have received to date are as follows:
First Brigade.—1st Regiment, present 30 officers and 545 men, total 575, with no absentees. The books and papers of the 1st Regiment were again the subject of many complimentary remarks. The general officers of the State have become familiar with the system and neatness in which which they are kept and as heretofore took particular pride in exhibiting them to the officers of the Regular Army who were present. They have, for a number of years been kept by one of the company officers.

2d Regiment, present 40 officers and 544 men, total 584, with 15 men absent. 6th Regiment, present 34 officers and 414 men, total 448, with 18 absent. This regiment does not carry men on the rolls and discharge the absentees during the encampments. This command has second senior colonel (J. W. Schell) in the State, senior lieutenant-colonel (F. M. Washburn), and senior major (H. A. Shenton), senior surgeon (J. K. Weaver), senior assistant surgeon (J. H. Shentoff), and two captains ranking 2d and 4th respectively. Lieut. C. E. Tayman, 24th U. S. Infantry, was with the regiment as instructor of guards. 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, had 6 officers and 53 enlisted men present, with 9 absent.

The organizations of the Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. P. S. Gobin, were inspected as follows: 18th Regiment, Col. Rippe, at Montrose, July 24; 9th Regiment, Col. Keck, at Berwyn, July 25; 11th Regiment, Col. Coryell, at Snikellmy, July 26; Governor's Troop, Capt. Ott, and 4th Regiment, Col. Case, at Columbia, July 27; Battery C, Capt. Deint-borne, and 8th Regiment, Col. Magee, at Mt. Gretna, July 28. The 13th Regiment, on the date of its inspection, had 100 per cent. present, being 37 officers and 434 enlisted men, total 471. The 9th Regiment had 483 officers and men present out of an aggregate roll of 464. The 12th Regiment, present 35 officers and 420 enlisted men, total 455, absent 4 enlisted men. Battery C had present 6 officers and 76 enlisted men, total 82. Battery C was organized June 21, 1871. Two Gatling guns, two breech loading and two muzzle loading guns, and harness, all new.

The 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. A. W. Franklin, was the last to be inspected, the time and place being as follows: Sheridan Troop, Capt. Jones, and 6th Regiment, Col. Burchfield, at Altoona, Aug. 7; 10th Regiment, Col. Corryell, at Snikellmy, Aug. 8; 15th Regiment, Col. Smith, at Uniontown, Aug. 9; 14th Regiment, Col. Perment, at Conestoga Lake, Aug. 10; 15th Regiment, Col. Krepe, and 16th Regiment, Col. Hulings, at Erie, Aug. 11.

Sheridan Troop had present 6 officers and 57 enlisted men, total 63 out of an aggregate of 64. 5th Regiment, present 36 officers and 455 enlisted men, total 501. Battery B had present 6 officers and 79 men, total 85, aggregate membership 85. During the encampment, Private Duncan, of the battery, having been detailed by the commander to ride to camp on a horse belonging to Surg. Grimm, 10th Regiment, was struck at Bellevue by an electric car and badly injured, having a leg and arm broken.

The 18th Regiment had 35 officers and 454 enlisted men present with 18 men absent; aggregate membership 507.

CALIFORNIA.

THE Uniform Board of the California National Guard on Aug. 2, opened bids for uniforms offered by different firms as follows: L. V. Mery, blouses \$4.25, trousers \$3.05, hats \$1.25; leggings 60 cents; Baer, Well and Co., hats \$1.30; Jacob Reed and Sons, Philadelphia, blouses No. 1110 \$3.71, No. 1173 \$3.77, trousers \$4.65, mounted \$4.49, overalls \$15.51, hats (single) \$1.12, caps (United States Regular) 61 cents, leggings 60 cents; Kidabook and Co., New York, hats \$1.20, caps 90 cents, leggings 54 1/2 cents; Bryan Manufacturing Co., New York, blouses \$4.40, trousers \$3.91, overcoats \$11.90; E. Korn, San Francisco, hats \$1.35; Pettibone Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, blouses \$4.10, infantry trousers \$3.70, cavalry trousers \$4.00, overcoats \$11.30, caps (fatigue) 75 cents, hats \$1.55, belts \$1.30, leggings 60 cents; Litchfield and Co., San Francisco, blouses \$4.45, trousers \$3.50, hats \$1.45, leggings 55 cents, caps (fatigue) 74 cents, belts \$1.25, overcoats with caps \$14.45, overcoats without caps \$11; Pasquale Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, blouses \$3.75, trousers \$3.25, hats \$1.42, leggings 55 cents, overcoats \$10.75, caps 72 cents, belts \$1.30; Weinstein Lubin and Co., Sacramento, hats \$1.55.

NAVAL MILITIA.

North Carolina.—Adj.-Gen. Cameron, under date of Aug. 10, announces that the Second Division, Naval Artillery, North Carolina State Guard, is, by the unanimous desire of its members, disbanded. The resignations of the officers of the division have been accepted.

Rhode Island.—Part of the Rhode Island battalion of naval militia were taken aboard the monitor *Miantonomoh* at Bristol on Aug. 14 for a week's tour of duty. The contingent from Newport will not be detailed until September.

Massachusetts.—Col. W. L. Chase, Acting Inspector General in his report on the recent cruise of the naval battalion in command of Comdr. Soley on the U. S. vessel *San Francisco* and *Miantonomoh*, among other things says: "The tour of duty was admirable, every detail was seen to with forethought and judgment, every hour was profitably employed, and the naval brigade acquitted itself excellently. The Inspector heartily commends 'the progressive work of the battalion and its intelligent response to the system by which the Government is developing the splendid material in the naval reserve.' To the kindness and unremitting zeal of the regular officers and the petty officers and men much of the improvement made was due. The naval brigade showed characteristic adaptability to circumstances, and proved their value as State troops."

New York and Pennsylvania.—The U. S. cruiser *San Francisco*, with the Naval Militia of Philadelphia, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y., on board, left on a cruise from New York Aug. 15, during which they will be instructed in the various duties aboard ship particularly in gunnery. The Rochester contingent, numbering 74, was the first to board the cruiser, divided in two divisions, commanded respectively by Lieuts. Angle and Walbridge.

Two divisions of the Pennsylvania Militia, numbering 90 men, were the next to be received on board. The officers of the first division are Lieut.-Comdr. R. K. Wright, Jr., Lieut. J. B. Marie, and Ensigns L. E. Marie and H. F. Wallace. The second division was officered by Lieut.-Comdr. George Reed, Lieuts. H. H. Smith and H. Landrich and Ensign F. W. Morris.

It was the intention of Capt. J. C. Watson, who commands the *San Francisco*, to steam slowly to the southward after clearing Sandy Hook. The manipulation and method of loading and training guns was to form the first day's instruction. Target practice was to take place on Tuesday, and on Friday the vessel was to put into Lewes, Del., where she was to be visited by Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. She is due at New York Aug. 19.

VARIOUS.

Lieut. H. C. Barthman of Co. I, 47th N. Y., has been elected Captain, and Lieut. H. C. Lyon, of Co. A, has also been elected Captain.

The following men of the 12th N. Y. qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor on Aug. 12: Sergts. J. J. Wells, and W. S. Lamb, and Corpl. C. J. Doehring.

The annual inspections in the 1st and 2d New York Brigades will probably take place the last two weeks in September. It is expected that regiments which were not at the State Camp this season will be inspected outdoors, and the regiments that were at camp will be inspected at their armories in the evening.

A new company was mustered into the National Guard of California on July 22, at Santa Paula, Ventura County, officially designated Co. E, 7th Infantry, 1st Brigade, and it had 62 members. The election of captain resulted in the choice of C. H. Fernald, and for 1st and 2d lieutenants, C. W. Metcalf and Dr. Kelsey were selected.

The field music of the 12th N. Y. leaves on an outing today (Aug. 19) to College Point, L. I., establishing headquarters at Witzel's Point View Hotel. The corps will leave on the 8:45 A. M. boat from East 99th st., and boats leave that landing every hour.

The following members of the 7th N. Y. qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor Aug. 12: Sergt. H. W. James, Corpl. H. Meville, Pvt. F. C. McLewee, Corpl. E. C. Robinson, Pvt. F. S. Baker, Corpl. A. J. Voost, Corpl. A. Stevens, Corpl. F. W. Perkins, Corpl. L. L. Clarke, Pvt. J. G. Turner, Corpl. H. M. Killoch, Sergt. J. Fox, Jr., and Corpl. G. M. Carneohan.

Capt. I. G. Cobin, Co. G, 71st N. Y., who was tried before a G. C. M. some few weeks since, charged with a violation of the State Military Code, the specifications alleging that Capt. Cobin had knowingly enlisted a recruit under the age of 21 without the consent of his parents, and that he had sent forward an enlistment paper that had been changed after it was sworn to, has been sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$50 and be reprimanded. In the case of Capt. W. A. Cornell, Co. H, 8th Regt., tried before the same court on a charge of "disobedience of orders," the court has sentenced him to be "dismissed."

The members of the 12th N. Y. Athletic Club, who went for a sail up the Hudson River on Sunday, Aug. 15, in several sailboats of the Audubon Yacht Club, had a very tempestuous, though none the less enjoyable, time. There was a stiff northeaster blowing with an exceptionally heavy sea, and the boys got plenty of spray and tossing around, but only three out of the 26 present gave in to sea sickness. After a suitable anchoring ground along the shores of the beautiful Palisades had been selected all hands disembarked, and while the cook was preparing a good dinner, all hands divested themselves of as much wet clothing as possible and hung their things on the trees and bushes to dry. The afternoon was pleasantly spent and the party reached New

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York by six in the afternoon, the sail home with wind and tide in their favor being highly enjoyable. In embarking on board the Jersey shore for home four of the party attempted to board the Golden Rod in a skiff only intended for three against the advice of the skipper, with the result that she swamped and all hands took a bath, including Bugler Corrie, who, when he found the boat had sunk to the bottom, swam only two feet of water, blew the command "Rise," which all hands did, and the skiff was resurrected, the men swimming out to their boat with her where the water was pumped out.

The members of the Provisional Company of the 18th N. Y., who volunteered to march to the State camp and back under command of Maj. Cochran, have been agreeably surprised by being notified by Adj. Gen. Porter that they would receive pay for eight days.

Adj. Gen. Muehlberg of Minnesota, has issued the following order: "Hereafter the resignation of no officer will be accepted who is in arrears to the State for arms, accoutrements, ammunition, ordnance or ordnance stores, unless such resignation is accompanied by a complete inventory of all the property and receipts for the same, properly signed by the officer into whose custody the same has been placed. Should a deficiency appear in the accounts of said officer then and in that case his resignation will not be accepted until the same is liquidated." Adj. Gen. Muehlberg has, during his term of office been somewhat handicapped by a deficiency in the treasury, but this deficiency is gradually wearing away. The General has saved a good round sum by his economical policy during the past incumbency, and by another year it is expected the difficulty will disappear.

Co. B, 9th N. Y., Capt. Tompkins, and the 11th Sep. Co., of Mt. Vernon, Capt. Kindler, held a joint set of manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park on Aug. 12 and 13, that proved very interesting and instructive. Co. B went into camp at Vault Hill about 6 p. m. on Aug. 12. Pickets were thrown out and were in charge of Capt. Desmar and Lieut. Baker, and the camp guard was looked after by Lieut. McMurray and Bridge. Shortly before midnight some rapid firing was heard, and it was found that a detachment from Co. D, under Capt. Walton, had undertaken to surprise the camp of Co. B, which attempt, however, owing to the alertness of the pickets, proved futile. Co. D was congratulated for their enterprise in planning the unlooked for attack, which, though unsuccessful, was nevertheless to their credit. It was nearly 11 A. M. Sunday morning when the 11th Sep. Company appeared on the scene. They had marched all the way from Mt. Vernon, accompanied by an ambulance wagon and surgeon and assistants. It was a very dark night and their route had great difficulty in locating Co. B, and when they did and endeavored to steal on the camp, the pickets of Co. B immediately opened fire and withdrew into camp where preparations to repel the attack were all ready. There was heavy firing on both sides, but Co. B could not be surprised. The men of both companies obeyed the orders implicitly not to approach nearer than 50 paces in firing, consequently there were no accidents from gunshot. After the battle both parties had great refreshments and camped together for the night, a large camp fire being built. At 9 A. M. there was a guard mount on the parade ground, near the Van Cortlandt Mansion. Capt. Walton was new officer of the day and Capt. Desmar the old. Lieut. Heerd was senior officer of the guard, Lieut. Baker was junior officer and Sergt. Major Butler was sergeant-major. This ceremony was well performed. At 2 p. m. there was a parade taken by Capt. Kindler, followed by a review, Capt. Tompkins being in command, Capt. Kindler being reviewing officer. Both ceremonies were very creditable. The companies left for their home stations about five o'clock Sunday afternoon well pleased with their work.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

REPORTS from Niantic say that temporary kitchens are being built to take the place of the present rickety shanties of a Hartford contractor. The Commissary General's Department, in a previous circular, said that there had not been time to build permanent kitchens between June 2 and Aug. 21. It is understood that these temporary kitchens will be used only one year.

Much interest will attach to the endeavor to assemble the brigade at Niantic at 10 A. M., Monday. The men are willing, but the railroads will have to do better work than they ever did before if orders are to be carried out.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., U. S. A., has been detailed for duty at Camp Morris. Capt. Wetherill was appointed from civil life 2d lieutenant, May 3, 1867; 1st lieutenant, April 23, 1875, and captain, Jan. 3, 1890.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The British War Office has invited tenders for the manufacture of cordite.

In Harper's Weekly for Aug. 12 appears an account of "Sea Coast Guns" for use at long range.

The contract made by the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa., for supplying the coast-defense system with 100 armor-piercing projectiles, will require the employment of several hundred additional men in the shops of the company.

There has recently been a very satisfactory trial of the Sims-Edison torpedo at Toulon. The speed obtained in a stormy sea was over 15 knots. The buoy was steered round in a perfect manner, and the cartridge exploded when ordered at the end of the course of 2½ miles.

English manufacturers of fire arms are not holding their own in the markets of the world, and to stimulate trade in England they are endeavoring to follow the American custom of getting up shooting matches in the intervals between the seasons for shooting game.

The Magazine Gun Board, which adopted the Krag gun, found the following American systems "unsuited to the military service": Spencer-Lee, Lee Model 1893, Savage, Durst, Blake, Russell, Livermore, White and Hampden. It will be interesting to see what conclusion the Naval Board reaches concerning their adaptability to the Naval service.

Arms and Explosives says: "The Olouchoff Steel Works, St. Petersburg, recently began the manufacture of nickel-steel armor-plates. A first plate, recently tested, was pronounced a 'perfect success.' It is said to have behaved 'in the same manner as the best nickel-plate from the St. Chamond Works.' The steel shells were fired from a 6-inch breech-loading gun of 35 calibres, and had an initial velocity of 2,200 feet per second. The Olouchoff plate remained uninjured and showed no cracks. It contained three per cent of nickel and 0.3 per cent of carbon. Siemens Martin steel was used." The same paper says: "Spain has ordered 20,000 Mauser 7-mm. rifles and 5,000 carbines of the same pattern, together with 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, from Messrs. Ludw. Loewe and Co. This order is to be considered as an instalment only, on which other orders are to follow. By these orders the Spanish Government have acquired the right to manufacture a certain quantity of the same rifles in their own factories, the necessary plant being ordered from Messrs. Loewe."

In a lecture delivered by Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, before a congress of ordnance and engineer officers recently held in Chicago, he made the statement, based on extensive experiment, that the new rifle with which the Army is about to be equipped is in no sense a target gun. This is ascribed to the inability of the Ordnance Department to secure a smokeless powder of as reliable strength as that now in use. Of this the Kansas City Times says: "This will be indeed news to the Army. One of the purposes for which the compilers of the present drill regulations provided for open order drill is to permit the soldier to act more independently, and his ability to do effective work rests also largely upon a rifle that is positively accurate. Unless smokeless powder of reliable strength can be ultimately secured for the new rifle, the thirteen years of hard work expended by the Army in rifle practice will have proved a failure. Target practice would no longer be necessary if accuracy cannot be depended on."

The number of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for August contains the conclusion of the lecture delivered before the Institute Jan. 6, 1893, by W. H. Jacques, Ordnance Engineer, late U. S. Navy. Mr. Jacques' paper was elaborately illustrated by a large number of appropriate lantern views, some of which are reproduced in the Journal. Speaking of pneumatic and other guns used for high explosives, the lecturer said: "Of all these types the Ericsson-Lane (submarine) and Rapieff Zolinski, with its modifications aerial, have given the greatest promise and will no doubt be introduced into general service. In regard to the development of our industries for the supply of heavy ordnance," Mr. Jacques said, "a most satisfactory account can be rendered. In 1890, we had practically nothing. To-day, steel for guns of any calibre can be supplied by the private steel industries of the nation, and two splendid gun factories have been built and equipped where the forgings can be quickly machined and assembled, and the guns rapidly fitted for service. These two gun factories will soon be supplemented by a third, at Bethlehem. Not only all this has been accomplished, but from the great establishment at Bethlehem alone (built up and equipped without any financial aid from the Government), the Government has received over 300 sets of gun forgings (including those of the 13-inch calibre) and armor-plates of 10½-inch and 14-inch thickness, whose resistance has astonished the world; while the Navy Department and our splendid ship-yards depend almost solely upon it for shafting and other heavy forgings."

The Engineer for July 23, publishes a long account of the trial of armor plates at Indianhead, July 11, furnished by an eye witness. He says: "The importance of the trial lies in the fact that it is the first acceptance trial of a sample of 17 in. nickel steel armor made in America. In England our heavier plates have been received without any regular system of selecting and proving samples. The system now established in the United States is a great step in advance, and offers the most stringent check as to quality of supply. The best plate is not selected for trial but the very worst plate of the lot made, so far as is indicated by a systematic examination. The first test on this principle of the 17 in. nickel steel plates for two barbette towers, making up over 700 tons, marks an epoch in the supply of armor." The firing tests are described as very severe. This correspondent says: "It will be observed that neither of the plates tested on this occasion had been subjected to the Harvey process. It may be questioned whether the thicker plates would, on the whole, benefit by it, for reasons which need not here be discussed; but the armor here tested was made in conformity with orders given previous to the approval of the Harvey plates. With regard to the behavior of the plates, their resistance to perforation was very good, and all that could be expected, while their resistance to fracture was in both cases perfect. The interest centres in the trial of the Bethlehem 17 in. plate, which is the first plate of this thickness which has been fired at in this country. It may be added that the test is more severe than that to which a 17 in. plate has been subjected in any country. To us it seems a pity that the premium could not have been awarded to it. The ground of refusal is of course perfectly comprehensible. It is, that a certain standard of resistance to perforation on the one hand, and to cracking or fracture on the other, was laid down. The former calls for hardness, the latter for toughness, which is antagonistic to hardness. It may be urged that the plate was unnecessarily tough, that the same plate might have been very well hardened, so as to resist perforation at the expense of some increased liability to fracture. The answer to this is, that the margin in liability to fracture is an unknown quantity, and may be a small one. As to projectiles, the Carpenter shot were most excellent, but the behavior of the Holtzer, in our deliberate judgment, was not what we generally expect from them."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—The phrase in Latin is "Si vis pacem, para bellum"—"If you wish for peace, prepare for war."

Vet.—The regulation is explicit. "A soldier once discharged as a veteran will not be discharged again by way of favor." Of course you could apply but the rule is not likely to be broken through.

B. E. McC.—You seem to be entitled on being set at liberty to five dollars and a suit of clothing. But your post commander will undoubtedly see that you have your rights when your sentence shall have expired.

Constant Reader asks: Can a man enlist in the Navy as a blacksmith or does he have to serve first as a landman? Ans.—Yes. A man can be enlisted as a blacksmith at any naval rendezvous or receiving ship.

T. O.—Furnish your own affidavit and the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who have a personal knowledge as to your true name, and we fancy you will have no difficulty in getting the change made on the official records.

H. E. H.—You deserted and were found guilty. The department commander was lenient, but this did not alter the fact that desertion was proven. Desertion forfeits retained pay, and to obtain discharge under G. O. 50, or by purchase, one requirement is that the character of the antecedent service shall have been faithful.

O. F.—In most of the regiments now, the majority of the officers are graduates of the Military Academy, for the reason that during the past twenty-five years the appointments from civil life and the ranks have been comparatively few. But taking the field officers and captains alone, especially of infantry, the graduates are in the minority. For instance in the 21st Infantry, but four out of thirteen are graduates.

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Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.,
SUMMER REDUCTION SALE.
quisite Parasols, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50.
Reduced from \$5.00, \$9.50, \$15, and \$18.50.
Reductions in Turkish Bath Towels, Irish Table
Damask and Napkins.
Sailor Suits, Imported Fancy Calateas
(Size 4 to 10), \$2.55, reduced from \$4.50.
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SUMMER FABRICS.
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AND DEALERS GENERALLY.
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Cor. 39th St. and First Ave., New York.
P.S.—If your dealer does not keep them
order direct of us.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary,
Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street,
New York City, Aug. 2, 1893. Sealed propo-
sals, in triplicate, subject to the usual con-
ditions, will be received at this office, until 11
o'clock, a. m., on Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, for
furnishing such supplies as may be required
by the Subsistence Department, United
States Army, delivered in New York. Sub-
sistence Stores—Viz: Canned Articles, Flour,
Beans, Rice, Sugar, Soap, Salts, Yeast
Powder, Brushes, Flavoring Extracts, Mus-
tard, Pickles, Pipes B.W., Pins, Razor Straps,
Sauces, Tapioca, Thread, Tobacco, Towels,
etc., etc. Information in schedule list. Pre-
ference given to all articles of "domestic
production and manufacture;" for such de-
tails see schedule. Information with condi-
tions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes
of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The
right is reserved to reject any or all propo-
sals. Envelopes containing bids should be
marked "Proposals for Subsistence Sup-
plies," opened Sept. 1, 1893, and addressed
to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON,
A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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Co., Detroit, Mich., for their Seed Annual

HIRES' ROOT BEER. All good and always
good. Hires, Hires, Hires.

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For sale by all leading
Stationers. Send for
Rules and Price List
to HILLING HOUSE, 2
STEELE ST.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Reader, Co. E.—The qualifications for a General Service messenger are intelligence, sobriety and honesty. There is no special form of examination for the position, which is usually given to soldiers of approved service. If you are recommended for the position by the proper officer, your discharge will be ordered from the A. G. O. and then you will be enlisted as General Service messenger.

S. P. H.—It is impossible to make such a specific comparison between the French and German Armies as you ask for. It would be largely a matter of opinion. On the whole we should say that the German soldier has the better physique and is better trained in the several arms. No government would permit you to fix your own term of enlistment. If you enlisted at all it would have to be for the full period.

D. L. J. asks: Has a private or non-commissioned officer in the N. G. S. N. Y. to be 21 years of age to become 2d Lieutenant; also, has citizenship not anything to do with it? **Ans.**—A man need not be a citizen to enlist in the National Guard of New York. Able-bodied men of good character, 18 years of age and not more than 44, who can read and write, may be enlisted. Persons enlisting under the age of 21 must have the written consent of their parents or guardians. No person can receive a commission as an officer unless he is a citizen of the U. S., of 18 years of age or upward.

W. McL. asks: Do you know of any school or place where I can go and receive a course of the studies that are necessary to pass the mental examination to the U. S. Naval Academy? **Ans.**—Robert L. Wernitz, Annapolis, Md., has classes in which candidates for the Naval Academy are prepared for examination. There is a school at New Sing, New York, which prepares candidates for West Point and Annapolis. Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., prepares candidates for both West Point and Annapolis.

O. E.—1. Would you have the kindness to let me know the conditions under which a young man can enlist in the U. S. Navy? **Ans.**—Address Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for copy of circular.

2. I also would like to know whether there is a sailor's handbook or not which will give me all information about the duties of a sailor and instructions about their drills? **Ans.**—Lucas' Seaman's Handbook, or the Sailors' Handy Book, by Lieut. Quiltrough, U. S. N., which can be procured of D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray st., New York, are excellent works.

E. J. S. asks: 1. By what authority does a 1st sergeant of infantry wear a N. C. O. sword? **Ans.**—1st sergeants in the regular Army do not wear swords.

2. Has a sergeant major authority to arrest anybody in camp for creating a disturbance, etc.? **Ans.**—The 24th Article of War confers such power "on all officers of what condition, sever." Besides it is specifically held that "an officer or soldier by entering the military service does not cease to be a citizen, and a citizen is authorized and bound to put a stop to a breach of the peace committed in his presence."

Ivanhoe says: I am soon to be retired (as N. C. O.), and asks: 1. Will there be any objection to my residing abroad? **Ans.**—No.

2. Will it be necessary for me to go to Washington to obtain permission to reside abroad? **Ans.**—No.

3. Will the paymaster in New York City be advised from Washington to forward my retired pay to my address in England monthly? **Ans.**—The Paymaster General of the Army will arrange as to that on your application.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

COL. JOHN K. MEYER, 10th Cavalry, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, paid an official visit to the depot this week and inspected the troops and post. The following data was furnished him of gain and loss since his last inspection, April 14 last: Number of recruits received from rendezvous, 668; transferred to regiments, 527; discharged for fraudulent enlistment, 7; by sentence of General Court-martial, 16; for other causes, 16; desertions, 54; died, 4. Of the recruits received 498 were native born and 170 from foreign countries—of the latter Germans, Irish and English predominated. The average height of all is 5 feet 8 inches.

Major Wm. E. Waters, Surgeon, U. S. Army, left Tuesday last on a fifteen days' leave of absence. Capt. Louis Brechemin is fulfilling the duties of post surgeon.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Chicago, Oct. 11.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Austrian Army has 137 suicides for every 100,000 men; Germany, 64; Italy, 40; France, 29; Belgium, 24; England, 23; Russia, 20; and Spain, 14; the colonial contingents, 63 per 100,000 for France and 43 for England.

MAJOR P. H. N. LAKE, East Lancashire Regiment at present attached to the Intelligence Office of the British War Department, has been appointed Quartermaster General of the Canadian militia. He will be promoted Colonel as soon as he arrives at Ottawa, so that he will rank above every militia officer in Canada except Major-Gen. Herbert.

LIEUT. POWHATAN H. CLARKE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A recent editorial criticism in the Washington Post on Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, 10th Cavalry, is unjust to that brave officer. By speaking in his defense I know that I am incurring the liability to patronizing criticisms on account of being young, etc., but now that he is dead and cannot speak for himself, I feel called upon to state facts that are known to me. Without entering into the merits of his article in the New York Herald and the subsequent reprimand by the War Department, I wish to defend him from the charge that he wanted to see the German system introduced into the Army. When he wrote for the Herald he had had thirteen years military experience, four at West Point and nine as an officer, one year of which had been spent not merely in looking on at German troops, but in actual duty with them, which I believe has not been the case with any other American officer. This would seem to clear him of the grave charge of setting forth "the boyish fervor of an immature theorist." Nor would it have taken time to make of him what the Washington Post hoped for, "an eloquent exponent of the proposition that customs adapted to autocrat-ridden Germany are not necessarily the customs for Americans," for he was that already, nor did his desire to see our higher officers display more activity and more devotion to the field and less to the office warrant the assumption that he wished our Army to be formed on German models. If that charge is to be made against every officer who advocates getting points from foreign nations we can hope for but little progress.

Powhatan Clarke was impetuous and free spoken, not knowing what it was to conceal a thought, but no man who has ever been in our Army was actuated by more patriotic motives than he or had a deeper love for everything that was truly American. That he thought our Army had faults does not prove the contrary. From his letters to me and from conversations with him, I know what his real sentiments were. Even while in Germany he was being treated in a way that must have been very flattering, he often expressed the desire to be back with his old comrades in Arizona, and never for a moment did he falter in his love for his regiment, nor express anything but thankfulness that he was an American and not a German soldier.

Even granting that "I. G. N." in the New York Evening Post might have been too enthusiastic, it seems that the shoulders of the War Department are broad enough to make it unnecessary to speak harshly of the poor young fellow who has just lost his life. The reference in the Washington Post to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Sheridan is wholly uncalled for and in wretched taste, and it would be just as sensible to say that we were wanting in respect to Washington because we have discarded the methods in use during the Revolution. Instead of dealing gently with the memory of the dead, Lieut. Clarke's name seems to have been held up for derision for the sole purpose of defending the methods now in use in the Army. It would have been better to have spared him and taken another occasion to do this.

To all who can regret the loss of a young, vigorous man, who had proved his courage and his devotion, and whose whole life was marked by generous and noble traits, it would seem that the comments of the Post might well have been left unwritten.

W. E. SHIFF, 1st Lieut., 10th U. S. Cavalry.

THE TYPE FOR WAR VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ALL accounts of the sinking of the British armored battle-ship Victoria agree in stating that "she turned over and sank."

Does not that statement speak volumes against the exceedingly high freeboard of these heavily armed and armored vessels? It has always looked to me that the centre of gravity in all the foreign men-of-war was too dangerously near the surface, vide cross-section of the Italia, and that Brissson's monitor type was the type for fighting in, even if the officers' quarters were not quite so airy and spacious. Give us more Montereys with 1st and 2d type vessels of her class—and dear a hand about it!

AUBURN, CALIFORNIA, JULY 13, 1893.

METACOMET.

SMYLES—What do you think of the Russian outriggers?

Syms—I prefer German schooners.

MILITARY EXAMINER—What must a man be to be buried with military honors?

Recruit—Dead, sir.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

"TAPS."

BENEATH the starlit, azure sky,
Now breathing low, now soaring high,
Now wandering off, now circling high
With mournful pause and lull,
And fitting on the fragrant air,
Across the slopes and meadows fair,
Under the stars I stand and hear
The bugle blowing "Taps."

To bed! lights out! and in repose
The soldier's weary eyelids close,
Forgetting all this world's woes,
Its changes and mishaps,
To dream of home so far away,
And friends and memories, kind and gay,
Beloved in boyhood's happy day,
Oh, welcome then is "Taps."

Out yonder o'er the neighboring towns,
The bugle notes are faintly blown,
Where, in the noise, bright saloon,
Some comrades take their "schnapps;"
But at the call stride o'er the floor,
To halt before they reach the door,
And then return for "just one more"
Before they answer "Taps."

Down by the old Shore Road there strays,
With whispered words of love and praise,
A "boy in blue" who fondly says
To his sweetheart, perhaps,
"Just one more kiss, sweet Jennie, dear,
There's no one nigh to see or hear,
It is the last, love, do not fear,
And we will call it "Taps."

Ab, me! ah, me the days pass by,
And all the hopes that mounted high
Like shattered idols round me lie
In pitiful collapse;
There's naught but passion, pride and woe,
For our poor mortals here below,
Till G. G. G.'s heavenly bugles blow
The universal "Taps."

PRIVATE WILLIAM STOKES,
Battery G, 1st Artillery, Fort Hamilton.

THE TOBACCO-HABIT HEALER.

is called NO-TO-BAC; it is guaranteed to cure the tobacco-habit in every form. Costs but a trifle; destroys the desire, makes nerves strong and failure to cure, means money refunded. At all drug stores. Half Million cured annually. Book called "DON'T TOBACCO SPIT AND SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY" mailed for the asking. Add, Sterling Remedy Co., 45-47 Randolph St., Chicago.

Millions drink Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne every year and the numbers are rolling up with a rush.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—At Camp Poplar River, Mont., Aug. 2, to the wife of Lieutenant Joseph Taylor Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., a daughter.

PIPER—At Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 13, to the wife of Lieutenant Alexander R. Piper, 21st Infantry, a son, ALEXANDER STANLEY.

SHARP—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Aug. 9, to the wife of Lieutenant Frederick Dent Sharp, 30th Infantry, a son, FREDERICK DENT, JR.

MARRIED.

CHRONIN-HANNAY—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 1, Lieutenant MARCUS D. CHRONIN, 20th U. S. Infantry, to Miss DAISY HANNAY, daughter of Captain John W. Hannay, U. S. Infantry.

HENPHILL-HANCOCK—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hancock, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 12, Lieut. Commander J. N. HENPHILL, U. S. Navy, to Mrs. DONA A. HANCOCK.

DIED.

AHERN—At New York City, Aug. 7, Mrs. P. H. AHERN, mother of Lieutenant George P. AHERN, 25th Infantry.

DERRY—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, Miss MARY T. DERRY, sister of Captain George McC. Derry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

EATON—At No. 73 Pinckney street, Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, Captain JOHN B. EATON, 21 U. S. Cavalry, of heart disease. His remains were taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

FRANCIS—At Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Aug. 13, LAWRENCE FRANCIS, Co. G, 5th Infantry, formerly of Co. B, 4th Infantry, where he served twenty years.

JEWELL—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, THOS. JEWELL, father of Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. Navy, in his 84th year.

HEINTZELMAN—At Byco, Va., Aug. 6, MARGARET STUART, widow of Major-General Samuel Peter Heintzelman, U. S. Army.

KANE—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, EMILY SPERRY, wife of the late Theodore Kane, Esq., of New York, N. Y., and mother of Captain Theodore F. Kane, U. S. Navy.

TAUSSIG—At St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13, ANNA, widow of Charles Taussig, and mother of Lieut. Commander Taussig, U. S. Navy.

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Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, are relieved in most cases by a single application, and speedily and economically cured by the



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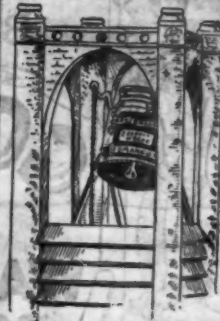
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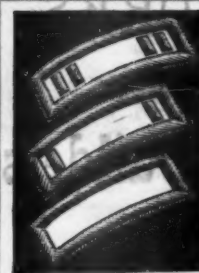
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